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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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2 April 1986

USSR REPORT

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CONTENTS

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN on Draft Party Documents (PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN, No 22-23, Nov-Dec 85)	1
Estonian Buro Discusses Shortcomings of Estonian Experiment (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 23 Jan 86)	10
Grossu on Elections to Primary Party Organizations (S. Grossu; AGITATOR, No 1, Jan 86)	12
Energy, Housing Discussed at Georgian Buro Meeting (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 7 Nov 85)	18
Georgian Buro: Rayon Officials Removed, Industries Scored (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 21 Nov 85)	20
Georgian Buro Blasts, Removes Rayon Leaders From Posts (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 14 Nov 85)	23
Patiashvili Attends Precongress APK Conference (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 14 Jan 86)	26
Transcaucasus Military District Meeting in Tbilisi (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 16 Jan 86)	26
'Spiritual Purity' of Tovuz Party Organization Examined (H. Hasanov; KOMMUNIST, 4 Dec 85)	28
Mountain Rayon Neglected by AzSSR Gosplan (M. Aliyev; KOMMUNIST, 8 Dec 85)	28
Localism, Nepotism Assailed in Gazakh Rayon (H. Hasanov; KOMMUNIST, 18 Dec 85)	28

Many Enterprise Leaders in AzSSR Sabirabad Rayon Fired (R. Hasanov; KOMMUNIST, 19 Dec 85)	29
Niyazov Addresses Meeting of TuSSR Procuracy Workers (TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 8 Feb 86)	30
Kazakh Buro on Kyzl-Orda Law Enforcement (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 14 Feb 86)	30
MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA	
PRAVDA Attacks Local Press Coverage of Precongress Documents (Ye. Spekhov; PRAVDA, 3 Jan 86)	31
Detailed Attack on Western Radio Broadcasts (Sh. Qosimov; SOVET OZBEKISTONI, 27 Nov 84)	35
RELIGION	
Activities of Unregistered Pentecostalist Scored (Sh. Muladzhanov; MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA, 8, 10 Dec 85)	37
SOCIAL ISSUES	
Antialcohol Campaign Fervor Dwindling (IZVESTIYA, 11 Jan 86)	43
Letters Defend Right To Drink Alcohol (SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 3, 24 Dec 85)	47
Initial 'Unexpected' Letter, by M. Kritentovich	47
Other Letters	48
Georgian MVD Criticized for Corruption in Penal System (Nugzar Popkhadze; KOMUNISTI, 5 Jan 86)	51
AzSSR: School Reform Impeded by Bureaucratic Neglect (KOMMUNIST, 1 Dec 85)	63
Teaching of Arabic, Persian, Turkish Discussed in Baku (KOMMUNIST, 1 Dec 85)	63
AzSSR Improvements in Rural Culture Centers Urged (KOMMUNIST, 8 Dec 85)	63
Children's Health Care in AzSSR Criticized (KOMMUNIST, 10 Dec 85)	64
CULTURE	
Collected Works of Pasternak Published (TASS, 14 Feb 86)	65

Bondarev Links Cultural Heritage, Progress (Yuriy Bondarev; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 31 Jan 86)	66
Support for Gypsy Culture Examined (G. Demeter, N. Demeter; ARGUMENTY I FAKTY, No 2, Jan 86)	70
Music's Role in Soviet Society Analyzed (Yu. Keldysh; PRAVDA, 3 Feb 86)	74
Multilingual Azeri Poets Highlighted (Nizami Maharramov; ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 6 Dec 85)	78
Southern Azerbaijan National Liberation Tales Reviewed (Vasif Nasiboghlu; ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 6 Dec 85)	78
Divided Azerbaijan Theme of Play (AZARBAYJAN, No 11, 1985)	78
AzSSR: Better Planning of Archeological Research Asked (ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 20 Dec 85)	79
Azeri Writers Featured in Turkish Journal (Rovshan Valiyev; ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 20 Dec 85)	79
Article on Soviet Azeri Poet Appears in Turkey (ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, 13 Dec 85)	79
Poet Praised for Works on Iranian Azerbaijan (Imamverdi Abilov; KOMMUNIST, 27 Dec 85)	79

REGIONAL ISSUES

IZVESTIYA Reports Latvian TV Network Developments (Ye. Vostrukhov; IZVESTIYA, 10 Feb 86)	80
Concentration of Resources Against Natural Calamities Urged (M. Rustamov; BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 15 Jan 86)	81
Azerbaijani Schoolchildren Send Gift to Afghanistan (KOMMUNIST, 5 Dec 85)	84
AzSSR Trade, Consumer Cooperative Workers Examine Shortcomings (KOMMUNIST, 18 Dec 85)	84
High Labor Turnover Impeding Construction (KOMMUNIST, 20 Dec 85)	84
KaSSR Consumer Goods, Services in 1986-2000 Viewed (Editorial; KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 8 Jan 86)	85

TuSSR: 500-Subscriber Capacity Telephone Exchange Opens (TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 4 Jan 86)	88
Uzbek Geographer on Coping With Water Shortage (Ziyoviddin Akramov; OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI, 26 Nov 84)	89
Briefs Remote Armenian Villages Get TV	93

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN ON DRAFT PARTY DOCUMENTS

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 22-23, Nov-Dec 85 [signed to press 11 Dec 85] pp 70-75

[Unsigned article: "Documents of Great Political Significance"]

[Text] Drafts of a new wording of the CPSU Program, changes in the Party Rules and the Basic Directions of the USSR's economic and social development for 1986-1990 and the period until the year 2000 have been approved by the party's October (1985) Central Committee Plenum and published. These documents have great political significance. They discuss the Communist Party's program goals and its strategies and tactics in the economic and social-political, and spiritual spheres; in short, the tasks and problems which have arisen before Soviet society at the present time which is exceptionally complex and crucial and in many respects--both in the domestic and the international plan--has a critical character.

At every stage of development and the turning points of events, the Communist Party is able to reveal possibilities stored in the socialist system and awaken the energy of the masses to ensure society's constant progress. It has, in Lenin's words, learned a skill essential in revolution: resourcefulness and the ability to quickly and abruptly change its tactics while considering the changed objective conditions and choosing another path to our goal if the former path has proven to be inexpedient and impossible over a given period of time.

The April(1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum has demonstrated this clearly. Its turning-point significance is that it determined a strategy for accelerating the country's social and economic development and qualitatively transforming all aspects of life in Soviet society. A decisive course was taken for reconsidering everything which has not justified itself and hampers our movement; a course for innovation, creative initiative and courageous searching. The extensive idea of accelerating the country's social and economic development runs through all three pre-congress party documents and has been seriously and thoroughly developed by the April Plenum of the Central Committee and subsequently by the CPSU Central Committee conference on problems of scientific and technical progress.

The draft of the CPSU Program's new wording--the main theoretical and political document of the party--is based on the fundamental principles of Marxist-Leninist theory. Its important unique feature lies in support, first of all, for the continuity of the party's basic theoretical and political directives. For the CPSU, consistency and continuity also mean creative development and enrichment using the principle tenets of the theory and policy in accordance with historical experience, unfailing advance, and the exposure and solution of urgent problems. The draft critically reinterprets formulations which have not stood the test of time. It is free from both unnecessary detailing and unsound fantasy, and from pedantic wisdom and games in definitions. It contains a realistic analysis of the processes which are taking place inside the country and on the world arena and gives a precise and detailed description of the strategic directions of party's work, the Soviet state, and the entire nation based on the communist perspective of our society's development.

The Party considers it impossible to allow slowness in carrying out the urgent reorganizations and the solution of new problems. It takes into account that although movement forward continued in the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's, the country was accumulating problems, and delays in their solution involved economic and social obstacles. The growth of labor productivity and the over-all rates of production development were hampered and negative phenomena--departmentalism, playing safe, and eye-wash--have made themselves felt at various levels of management. A certain part of the personnel has lost the sense for the well-timed implementation of the reforms and innovations dictated by life. Bureaucratism, conservatism and a fear of bold decisions have begun to show. All this tells unfavorably on the situation. The party has recently succeeded in reviving the political atmosphere and making the moral atmosphere healthier in the country. As a result, the mood in society has changed noticeably, there has been more orderliness, and discipline is becoming stronger. Soviet society today is going through an exceptionally interesting and crucial period.

The party's third Program in its present wording is a program for the improvement of socialism which is thorough and conforms to plan and for the further advance of Soviet society toward communism based on the acceleration of the country's social and economic development. It is a program of struggle for peace and social progress.

The key idea in the draft of the CPSU Program's new wording is such: through accelerating the country's socio-economic development toward achieving a qualitatively new state of Soviet society. In the economic field the transition to an economic system of higher organization and effectiveness with thoroughly developed productive powers, mature socialist production relations and a well-prepared economic mechanism must be ensured. In the social field the task is being set to raise the Soviet peoples' welfare to a qualitatively new level, strengthen the creative content and collective nature of labor, more fully realize the principle of social justice in the distribution of material and spiritual wealth, and assist to the utmost in overcoming class and social differences. In the political field a course is being implemented for improving Soviet democracy and more fully developing the socialist self-

government of the people. In the spiritual field, the topic of discussion is about the further strengthening of socialist ideology in the consciousness of Soviet people and the formation of a harmoniously developed and socially active individual who combines in himself spiritual wealth, moral purity and physical perfection.

Each line of the draft of the Program's new wording aims at activating the human factor. The party poses the problem thus: only through a well thought-out economic strategy, a strong social policy and purposeful ideological and indoctrinational work which are taken in their inviolable unity, can the human factor be activated. Without it, not one of the proposed tasks can be accomplished.

Everything in Soviet society is done in the name of man and for the good of man. This is the alpha and omega of the party's entire social and economic policy.

The draft of the Basic Directions of the country's economic and social development for the 12th Five-Year Plan and the period until the year 2000, which has been considered and approved by the October(1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum joins closely with the draft of the CPSU Program's new wording. It is the materialization of the CPSU Program statutes and translates them into the language of its realization which is the next 5 years and the forthcoming 15 years. The draft basically meets the party's program requirements for accelerating economic growth and simultaneously accomplishing strategic tasks such as advancing national welfare, strengthening the economic potential and maintaining the defense power of our mother country at the necessary level.

In a historically short period--three Five-Year Plans--it is planned to develop a production potential equal in its scope to what has been accumulated during all previous years of the Soviet regime and to lead the national economy out to the advanced boundaries of science, technology, and manufacturing method. The transfer of agriculture to an industrial base will be completed. Tasks have been formulated for further developing the welfare of all sections and social groups of the population and achieving deep changes in the sphere of labor and the living conditions of people. The national income must almost double during this period. A standard of scientifically well-founded norms for efficient consumption will be reached in a considerable range of commodities.

The 12th Five-Year Plan must begin revolving in all directions of economic and social development. Its main task consists in increasing the rates and effectiveness of the economic system's development on a basis of accelerating scientific and technological progress; the intense use of the developed production potential; the improvement of the management system and operational mechanism; and in attaining the further welfare of the Soviet people on this basis.

The new Five-Year Plan stipulates that increases in the national income and production of all sectors of material production will be obtained for the first time entirely at the expense of labor productivity. The appreciable decrease in materials-intensiveness projected in the Five-Year Plan allows the economy to be converted to a key source for satisfying the needs of the national economy in additional material resources.

The structural reorganization of the economic system and the concentration of capital investments in directions with priority in the development of the national economy will be implemented more energetically than in the past. Special emphasis is laid, first and foremost, on the technical rearmament and reconstruction of active enterprises. Machine building and the chemical, electronic, and electrical and engineering industry are receiving accelerated development. The output of the newest generation of machines and equipment and the application of progressive materials and technologies is expanding.

In many respects, the practical embodiment of the party's course for accelerating the country's economic and social development will depend on how the realization of the targets of the 12th Five-Year Plan begins. Therefore, giving a good impulse to the new Five-Year Plan means successfully completing the current year and the 11th Five-Year Plan. This means that each enterprise, each ministry and department, each union republic and the national economy as a whole must, from the first days of the new Five-Year Plan's first year, move at a pace which corresponds exactly to the Basic Directions. This means finally, actively coming out against the old approaches to solving economic and social problems and more boldly asserting the new and advanced.

The party's course for accelerating the country's social and economic development is called upon to ensure the materially and spiritually rich and socially dynamic life of the Soviet people under conditions of peace and to even more fully and clearly reveal the inexhaustible possibilities and advantages of the socialist system. The advance of our people toward communism will increase the attractive force of ideas for transforming society on the basis of humanism and social justice. All this reveals even further the reactionary and anti-people essence of the politics and ideology of imperialism.

The international policy of the CPSU and Soviet state arises from the human nature of socialist society. Its fundamental bases are formulated in the draft of the Program's new wording. The aim of the CPSU's tasks lies in preventing world war and protecting humanity from a nuclear catastrophe. The party's approach to problems of foreign policy combines a solid defense of the Soviet people's interests and decisive opposition to the aggressive politics of imperialism--first and foremost U.S. imperialism--with the readiness to constructively resolve international problems by means of negotiations.

The important proposals advanced recently by the Soviet Union are directed at preventing the militarization of space, controlling the nuclear and other arms races, and developing fruitful international cooperation in Europe and the world as a whole. They also demonstrate convincingly the peaceful foreign policy course of the CPSU and Soviet state. New Soviet initiatives in the area of disarmament reveal the possibility for a turn to the radical improvement of the security of all countries and peoples.

The entire huge political and organizational activity of the Communist Party answers to our nation's fundamental interests, the further strengthening of the Soviet land's economic and defense power, and the cause of peace and social progress. The October(1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted that the range, depth and complexity of the tasks being accomplished both in domestic and international politics make great new demands at the level of party leadership and dictate the necessity for new approaches to all aspects of party work.

The party's October(1985) Central Committee Plenum has approved the draft of changes in the Party Rules. The proposed changes take into account the recently accumulated experience of the party organization and bring the requirements of the effective Rules into line with the draft of the Program's new wording. The CPSU has and will always proceed from the Leninist position on the indissoluble unity of the Party Program and Rules, its ideological and theoretical, and political and organizational principles.

The principle meaning of the proposed changes in the Rules lies on one hand, in the further expansion of intraparty democracy, the development of the initiative and activity of communists and all party organizations--primary, first and foremost--and on the other hand, in increasing their responsibility for resolving general matters. The more diverse and full intraparty life is, and the more thorough democratism is in resolving all key problems--from method in the party to personnel policy--the stronger and more effective is the party's influence on all social processes.

The draft of the Party Rules and the proposed changes note that the CPSU has become a party of the entire nation while remaining in its class essence and ideology a party of the working class. It builds its work on a base of strict observance of Leninist norms for party life, the principles of democratic centralism, collective leadership, the thorough development of intraparty democracy, the creative activity of communists, criticism and self-criticism, and wide publicity.

The question of the vanguard role of a communist takes on special meaning under present conditions. And this is natural. The people must see that communists move in front, struggling against difficulties and stagnation and that they do not spare force in accomplishing that break-through which the party calls for. The vocation of communists as an individual example inspiring people, is to inspire confidence in them that everything planned by the party will be attained.

The draft formulates the duties and rights of a communist more completely and with more versatility while completely preserving the Leninist principle of membership in the party. A party member is obligated to implement the general party line and directives firmly and steadfastly; to explain the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy to the masses; to organize the workers for its realization and to assist in strengthening and broadening the connections of the party with the people. He is called upon to give an example of ideological conviction; a conscientious and creative attitude toward labor; a high degree of organization and discipline; and to persistently achieve an increase of production effectiveness and the steady growth of labor productivity. He is required to actively further a more complete implementation of the socialist self-government of the people; to maintain the principle of social justice inherent in socialism; to show modesty, honesty, sensitivity and attention toward the people; and to be upright and honest before the party and the people.

The party will constantly be increasing its demand from each of its members for regard for his duty and an honest and neat appearance of the party member and will evaluate him according to his affairs and behavior. No one can be beyond

control in the party. As during V.I. Lenin's time, a twofold responsibility--before the state and the party--is introduced for a communist's violation of Soviet laws. The party is uncompromising toward those who are unworthy of the lofty calling of a communist.

The prescribed statute according to which admittance to the party is carried out, as a rule, at open meetings will further an increase in communists' responsibility for replenishing party ranks. It is proposed that young people under the age of 25 enter the party through the Komsomol.

There are changes introduced which are directed at developing activity and increasing the responsibility of primary party organizations which are the base of the CPSU and the political core of labor collectives. It is especially emphasized that they must actively participate in carrying out the party's personnel policy. It supplements considerably the Rules and the statute concerning a communist who has committed a misdemeanor and is answerable, first and foremost, to his party organization.

The CPSU considers it necessary to enhance the role and significance of party meetings, plenums, conferences and congresses, and committees and bureaus as collective organs of leadership. This is to further establish and develop the principle of collectiveness which, according to the Leninist definition, is the highest principle of party leadership.

The party associates an increase in the level of leadership with the steady improvement of work with personnel. In essence, it raises the question of reorganizing the methods of work of the leadership personnel. While relating carefully to personnel, the party does not give safe conduct to anyone who has lost touch with life and intends to hide behind the right slogans and postures, and especially resist the new, and who is inclined to disturb the party or state systems and social ethics. Today, as never before, the true Leninist requirement of the leading workers is to look at things more soberly, throw off the tinsel and ceremonial communist robes and to study a simple thing in a simple fashion.

The only people who can be at leadership posts are those who have a great sense of party spirit and responsibility, are competent and capable of perceiving the new and advancing it into practice, and on a personal plane are modest, honest and, of course, respectable. Thus, the party presents the topic of which policy it carries out.

The draft introduces the new section entitled "The Party and State and Public Organizations" into the Rules. Party leadership by state and public organizations is accomplished through the communists who work in them. Party organizations act within the limits of the USSR Constitution. Each of the mass organizations is called upon to accomplish their functions in full capacity and a marked political character must clearly distinguish party leadership by them. Duplication, substitution and strong-willed decisions are intolerable.

Important statutes have been added to the section entitled "The Party and the Komsomol." The draft states that the Komsomol is an amateur social and political organization of young people and an active assistant and reserve of the party.

The changes introduced i to the Party Rules will promote the further ideological and organizational consolidation of the party and the strict observance of Leninist principles and methods of leadership. This will advance the leadership and guidance role of the Communist Party in the life of society.

There is great interest in the documents which the CPSU is taking to the 27th Congress. They are at the center of attention for the world community. All Soviet people--communists and non-party--are carefully trying to grasp the meaning in each statute of the party's documents and are thinking over their conclusions and purposes. The Soviet people unanimously interpret them as their native and vital concern and as a program for the struggle for the further prosperity of our socialist mother country.

By a resolution of the October(1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the draft of the CPSU Program's new wording, the changes in the Party Rules and the Basic Directions of the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the period until the year 2000, have been submitted for discussion by all communists and workers of our country. A crucial stage of preparation for the CPSU 27th Congress has thereby begun.

The CPSU Central Committee has begun direct consultation with the party and all Soviet people. All-party and nationwide discussion of the document drafts waiting for acceptance by the Congress will help--on the basis of a thorough and complete account of the opinion of the masses and party organizations--to define more precisely the fundamental tasks which lie before Soviet society, the paths for increasing the party's leadership role and the means of achieving the program's goal of communism.

Party organizations are faced with much strenuous work on thoroughly explaining the basic theoretical and practical provisions of the new party documents. They must be based on maintaining party, Komsomol and mass political and economic training. Three scheduled study-periods are assigned for their study. According to the documents' drafts, it is necessary to organize a wide presentation of reports and lectures and to conduct discussions and consultations after entrusting this to the most skilled party and Soviet workers, economic leaders, scholars, propagandists and lecturers, and agitators and political information officers. The CPSU Central Committee emphasizes that the propaganda and interpretation of party documents must further an increase in the initiative and activity of workers.

The draft of the CPSU Program's new wording and the changes in the Party Rules must be thoroughly discussed at party meetings, rayon, municipal, oblast and kray conferences, and congresses of the communist parties of the union republics. The draft of the Basic Directions must be examined at meetings in labor collectives, educational institutions, military units and public organizations. It will be examined as a separate agenda item at oblast and kray party conferences and congresses of the communist parties of the union republics.

The conferences must meaningfully analyze the level of the party committees' organizer and political work and the style and methods of their activity in light of those requirements which have been formulated in the drafts of the CPSU Program and the changes in the Party Rules. The party conferences themselves must be an example for maintaining the Leninist norms for party life and principles of leadership. Favorable conditions for the free and business-like discussion of agenda items and the development of bold criticisms and self-criticisms must be guaranteed at the conferences. It is important to consider all communists' suggestions and remarks which are directed at improving the financial and cultural organization and ideological and indoctrinational work, and the activity of party organizations. In other words, to accumulate all the rich collective experience of the party masses.

Propaganda and discussion of the party's pre-congress documents is a crucial political campaign. The most important thing in the process of discussion is that the business-like character and aim at resolving specific practical problems is preserved. The labor collective and its primary sections--the sector and brigade, and the farm and laboratory--must become the center of all work on studying and explaining pre-congress documents. Here one should develop a topic conversation about our affairs connected with the successful completion of all targets of the Five-Year Plan; the fulfillment of socialist obligations in honor of the 27th Party Congress; the putting into operation of huge resources; the economic use of resources; the elimination of present shortcomings and the dissemination of advanced experience. It is important to incline people to an innovative approach to the vital questions of our development and to the tasks advanced by the party for accelerating the country's socio-political development. In other words, the discussion must have a constructive and creative character.

One must keep in mind that specific problems concerning the improvement of the work style of party, soviet and economic organs will also be presented along with considerations of all-party and state proposals. Not one useful idea or one suggestion must be left without attention. The workers must know that their voice is heard and the appropriate measures will be taken according to their signals and suggestions. This is a question of principle for the party.

Specific occupations for every Soviet person, every labor collective and every party organization are especially needed now. A time of even more energetic activity has begun and this is the main thing today. "The tasks proposed by the party," emphasizes General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade M. S. Gorbachev, "are urgent, complex and large-scale. Having spoken frankly and constructively about them, we have taken a huge step in the right direction and have planned measures which direct the country at realizing improvements of a historical scale. These are worthy goals for whose sake neither strength, nor knowledge, nor labor can be spared."

The developing preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the all-party and nationwide discussion of the most important pre-congress documents have stimulated a huge political and labor upsurge. The Soviet people correctly associate the accomplishment of new tasks, an innovative approach to urgent

problems and the growing dynamism of our society's life with the Communist Party and the work of the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo. All this demonstrates with new strength that the inviolable unity of the party and the nation is our priceless property in the struggle for communism.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ESTONIAN BURO DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS OF ESTONIAN EXPERIMENT

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 23 Jan 86 p 1

[Article: "In the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia"]

[Text] At its regular meeting the Buro of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee examined the results of the work of the ESSR Ministry of Light Industry in 1985 under the conditions of the economic experiment. It was pointed out that the ministry's enterprises, operating according to the latest methods, exceeded the annual indicators for profit, rise in labor productivity, production, and product sales. Measures for the retooling of production have been developed and are being implemented. The structure of the republic's unified industrial-trade complex for light industry, which was called upon to ensure more complete satisfaction of public demand for consumer goods, is taking shape.

At the same time there are shortcomings in the organization of the conduct of the experiment. The solving of interdepartmental problems is being dragged out. The ESSR Ministry of Light Industry has not provided the necessary organization of work under the new conditions at subdepartmental enterprises and organizations. Instances of substandard production and failure to meet contractual obligations to trade organizations are being tolerated. Stores of the firms are not studying public demand for goods sufficiently and are still not exerting substantial influence over the efficient restocking of the assortment of goods produced by industrial enterprises. Rights granted to stimulate highly efficient labor and opportunities in the area of price setting within the light industry system are not being fully utilized.

The ESSR Council of Ministers was charged with taking effective measures to accelerate the realization of the opportunities of the economic experiment in light industry and to eliminate factors hindering the improvement of efficiency in the industry's work and of product output in accordance with the needs of all groups of the population. The leadership and primary party organization of the ESSR Ministry of Light Industry were directed to further improve the work of the ministry apparatus and the enterprises of the system under the new conditions.

The city and rayon party committees of Estonia were charged with increasing the role of primary party organizations in monitoring the course of the economic experiment in labor collectives.

The question of further improving the effectiveness of the work of the Estonian Telegraph AGENCY (ETA) under the ESSR Council of Ministers was discussed. The Buro of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee ordered the party buro of the ETA to increase the personal responsibility of agency management for the placement and retention of personnel. In order to improve political and professional level of journalism personnel, their periodic testing should be introduced. Specific measures for strengthening the materials and equipment base of the agency were also outlined.

The Buro of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee approved measures to implement criticisms and suggestions directed at the republic organs at the reports and elections meetings and party conferences.

It was suggested that ministries, city committees, departments, and public organizations examine the results of the reports and election campaign in the subdepartmental organizations and draw practical conclusions from the criticism of them. The monitoring of action taken as a result of the criticism and suggestions was entrusted to the industrial departments of the Estonian Party Central Committee and appropriate ministries and departments.

The Central Committee Buro examined the progress of preparations for the 19th Congress of the Estonian Communist Party and other questions dealing with internal party work and social-political and social-economic life of the republic.

13174

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GROSSU ON ELECTIONS TO PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 1, Jan 86 pp 48-51

[Article by S. Grossu, first secretary, Moldavian CP Central Committee: "In an Exacting, Businesslike Way"]

[Text] Reports and elections in primary party organizations, which became a major pre-congress council of communists, have come to an end in the republic party organization. A unique feature of the present report-and-election campaign was that its participants tried to discuss their tasks in the light of the demands of the April and October (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee quietly and unostentatiously in a businesslike, analytical and exacting way.

Example: the report-and-election conference held at the Tiraspol Order of the October Revolution Foundry Machinery Association im. S. M. Kirov. For many years, the enterprise was among the best in the branch. Back in March 1984, the collective fulfilled its five-year plan for the production of automatic lines and program-controlled manipulators for casting production and half a year later the five-year program for consumer goods. The equipment produced by the association makes it possible to accelerate the retooling of precision casting facilities in almost all branches of the nation's economy on the basis of low-waste, resource-saving technology. Nevertheless, communists at the party conference focused their attention on unresolved issues and reflected on future action to successfully carry out tasks that will confront the enterprise under the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Such an approach to current report and election conferences was characteristic of most of the party organizations. Empty rhetoric and attempts to idealize the state of affairs were significantly less frequent than in the past, criticism and self-criticism were more highly principled and incisive, and for the most part communists made concrete, businesslike proposals. Approximately 150,000 communists spoke out at the meetings and conferences. Naturally, the important point is not the number, but the striving of communists for improvements in organizational, economic and educational activity.

It should be noted that it was specifically the critical comments and proposals from communists that suggested the agenda of a number of sittings of the Buro of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, in particular, on such issues

as the observance of housing legislation in the republic and the course of fulfillment of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the eradication of drunkenness and alcoholism. The adoption of practical measures to eliminate shortcomings revealed in the meetings was also facilitated by the participation of leaders of higher party, Soviet and economic organs--secretaries of the Central Committee, party gorkoms and raykoms, and members of the republic government, in the meetings.

As we know, the style and methods of party leadership depend primarily on cadres, their competence and initiative. Before and during the reports and elections, their party committees carefully analyzed the work with cadres and focused their attention on the study of their political, business and moral qualities. When we critically analyze past experience, we are time and time again convinced that many of our errors stemmed from the fact that the Moldavian CP Central Committee, gorkoms and raykoms, and party organizations have occasionally lowered their criteria for promoting people to executive positions. Strictly speaking, we began restructuring style with the re-evaluation of the existing methods used by the party committees in working with cadres.

The republic has numerous specialists who, under the conditions of the new demands associated with the socioeconomic development of the nation, will become an executive reserve. The Moldavian national economy employs more than 400,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education, more than 107,000 of whom are members of the CPSU. When party committees select from their number leaders for all sectors of party, Soviet, economic, and cultural construction, they try to choose people who, in addition to being competent and businesslike, also possess political maturity, the ability to organize, to see and support the new and progressive, to communicate with the masses, and high morality.

Party organizations have launched a policy of openly discussing and approving the record of cadres on the party schedule [nomenklaturnyye kadry] in labor collectives. Approximately 14,000 of them have been examined. The comradely exchange of opinions and the comprehensive analysis of the strong and weak points of a leader help to raise the authority of personal records and to reflect the business qualities of workers in them more objectively.

N. Gagauz, chief of the Kagulskiy Rural Housebuilding Combine, will probably long remember a stern, candid discussion at a party meeting where communists discussed his personal record. The comrades candidly told the leader of his blunders, his lack of demandingness vis-a-vis cadres, and the enterprise's lag behind its rated capacity. Half a year has passed and there have been positive changes in the style of the leader's activity and in his social position.

As a rule, most comrades who have reported to the primary party organization change for the better. If such change does not occur, the party organization decisively raises the question of calling a leader to responsibility before a higher party organ. That is what happened to N. Negru, director of the Pruten Sovkhoz. A party meeting punished him for tactless behavior, for ignoring the

opinion of his colleagues. The Buro of the Kotovski Party Raykom upheld the decision of the primary party organization and gave him a stern reprimand.

Similar work has also been carried out in the course of preparations for report-and-election meetings. Seventy-four percent of those elected secretaries of primary party organizations are communists with higher education. As a rule, they are comrades who know how to think and work creatively. They are production leaders and social activists. Another noteworthy fact: approximately 30 percent of those in elected party organs are communists who have shown themselves to be innovators and inventors. This is also an indication that trust is enjoyed by people with an inclination to be creative, who are capable of accelerating scientific-technical progress, of making bold, original decisions, and who have a feeling for the new and a searching mind.

Most party committees have freed themselves of people who lack initiative, who are unable to adapt to new conditions, who shun live organizational work, and especially those who abuse their official position and are guilty of amoral behavior. We cannot fail to call attention to such a figure: 6.5 percent of the party committee and bureau secretaries were not nominated for re-election at the recent meetings. This is also evidence of the higher degree of demandingness. Let those who are incapable of working in the new way, of adapting give way to other, more energetic people who are more exacting toward themselves and those around them, who are capable of bearing the difficult load of a party leader. In the last 1.5 years, a number of executives, including party raykom secretaries, rayispolkom chairmen, and heads of ministries of departments have been relieved of their posts. Some of them have been expelled from membership in the CPSU.

Such an approach was unquestionably the consequence of the unremitting attention that the republic devotes to the fulfillment of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Moldavian CP Central Committee to Improve the Style and Methods of Party Organizations in the Light of the Decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee." In the process of implementing the decree, the Moldavian CP Central Committee strives to eradicate formalism and to affirm a creative, businesslike approach to the solution of the problems that arise. And even though it would be premature to say that radical changes have already taken place, there have unquestionably been changes for the better in the party's leadership of the national economy.

Following the publication of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the report of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, republic party organizations improved and intensified the practice of requiring communists to report on their official and social obligations. While such reports had also been the practice in the past, they were occasionally superficial and the reports of some communist managers were nothing more than briefings on work performed without proper self-criticism. Such derelictions occurred, in particular, in the Komratskiy Rayon party organization. The Buro of the republic's CP Central Committee recently examined the activity of this CPSU raykom, demanded the eradication of shortcomings, and offered specific recommendations on

enhancing the quality and effect of communist reports. It must be said that the situation there has been corrected.

The authority of primary party organizations is growing, higher demands are made on cadres and hence they bear a higher responsibility for their assigned tasks. It is very correct that the draft of changes in the Regulations of the CPSU broadly reflected the question of intensifying the liveliness of all links of the party organization, called special attention to the need to develop the principles of democratic centralism which presuppose the varying degree of responsibility of all party members in the face of the demands of the Regulations.

The work of the Central Committee and party gorkoms and raykoms has affirmed the practice of familiarizing labor collectives in detail with the business qualities of nominees for elected party work, their sociopolitical certification, and of holding talks in the party committee. These measures are designed to improve the study of man, to understand his strong and weak points, to understand hindrances in his work, and to facilitate the drawing of corresponding conclusions. For example, the Moldavian CP Central Committee could not recommend I. Bulat, the former first secretary of the Novoanenskiy Party Raykom, for a new term because he was unable to cope with this very important and complex sector of party work.

The acceleration of the nation's socioeconomic development is impossible without the serious ideological and political preparation of cadres, without their education in the spirit of a creative, interested attitude toward the given tasks. Acceleration is also the result of mass consciousness.

Problems of ideological and mass political work were subjected to serious analysis in the course of the reports and elections. Everywhere comprehensive planning of educational activity has been introduced on the basis of plans for socioeconomic development. The political and economic education of the working people, in which 1.3 million persons participate, has become more challenging. More than 250 domiciliary physical culture-sports complexes and thousands of agitation points have begun operation. Two hundred fifty thousand agitators, lecturers, political information specialists, and mentors are carrying the party's word to the masses.

The problem is to make more effective use of the increased quantitative and qualitative potential of conductors of party policy among the masses. Communists find the answer to this question in the principles of the party program in the field of ideological work which are aimed at educating people in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, at influencing the masses with the truthful word and actual deeds, at combining the education of people with their practical participation in the resolution of economic and social questions, in the management of the state and production and social activities.

The communists severely criticize obsolete methods of organizing ideological and educational work, formalism, stagnation, and its estrangement from life. Constructive proposals to bring the forms of ideological education work into line with the demands of the times, with the higher educational and cultural level of the working people have found support. For example, party

organizations on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Suvorovskiy and Slobodzeyskiy rayons and at Kishinev instrument making enterprises have launched an experiment to introduce progressive forms of organization of Marxist-Leninist and economic education that would correspond more completely to the needs of the production and social life of labor collectives.

Summing up the results of the report-and-election meetings in the primary party organizations, there is every reason to say that their mobilizing power, their influence on production affairs, on raising the labor activism of the masses have grown in the past period.

Tangible evidence of this point is provided by the successes of the republic's working people in the development of the national economy. During the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, the projected increase in the gross social product will be 25 percent; national income--26 percent. The volume of republic industrial marketable output will increase by 31 percent, which corresponds to the established target. Four hundred million rubles' worth of output in excess of the plans will be sold.

Positive trends in the development of agriculture are also noted. Despite the difficult weather conditions during the five-year plan that is drawing to a close, it has been possible to increase average annual agricultural output in the social sector by 9.7 percent; the entire increase has been due to higher labor productivity. The productivity of livestock complexes and farms has increased appreciably.

But we must not rest on our laurels. The level and scale of the problems confronting us are such that there is not and cannot be the slightest amount of room for complacency. We will have to work most earnestly to raise labor productivity, to intensify production, to introduce progressive methods for the organization of the production of labor, to make optimal use of the existing potential, and to intensify the human factor. Naturally, these tasks are of a universal, all-union nature. But we also have our own, specific tasks. We must radically restructure viticulture--the republic's leading branch and reorient it in accordance with measures that are being taken throughout the nation to affirm a healthy, sober way of life.

The restructuring of the management of the agro-industrial complex requires our energetic efforts. We have been justly criticized for the unwieldiness of our agricultural organs apparatus, for duplication and parallelism. Much is already changing for the better. But ahead of us lies a great deal of work at more than one level, work that will take more than one day. The performance of this work will enable the workers of Moldavia to increase their contribution to the implementation of the USSR Food Program.

Party organizations and labor collectives are presently studying and discussing pre-congress documents. In addition to proposals to make party organizations more lively, approximately 2000 amendments and addenda pertaining directly to the documents under discussion were received. They are being summarized by groups setup under party committees.

We regard the study and discussion of pre-congress documents not merely as a political campaign, but as an integral link in the restructuring of party, economic, and ideological work in accordance with the principles of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Unfortunately, in some places this work has been approached with a certain degree of inertia and formalism. This is why we considered it feasible to examine the work of the Strashenskiy Party Raykom on the organization of the study and discussion of drafts of documents of the forthcoming congress at a sitting of the Buro of the Central Committee. Based on the example of this party organization, interesting forms of propaganda activity and diffusion were analyzed, shortcomings were revealed, and ways of improving organizational and explanatory work were articulated.

Familiarization with drafts of the new Program and changes in the Regulations of the CPSU and Basic Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 12th Five-Year Plan and the Period Up to the Year 2000 evokes in communists and all working people in Moldavia a deep sense of satisfaction and their wholehearted approval of the party's policy of carrying out a decisive offensive along the entire front of socioeconomic progress, of forming the New Man--a worthy representative of the society that is building communism. It is specifically these feelings that give the thoughts and actions of the republic's working people new impetus in the struggle to fulfill the quotas of the 11th Five-Year Plan, to provide a worthy greeting to the 27th party congress, and to make truly revolutionary strides in the economy and in the social sphere.

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5013

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ENERGY, HOUSING DISCUSSED AT GEORGIAN BURO MEETING

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Nov 85 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed article entitled: "In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia"]

[Text] Regular sessions of the Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia have taken place.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia heard information from the first secretary of the Ambrolaurskiy Party Raykom, comrade D. Chlaidze, about the course of the preparation for the rayon party conference. The Ambrolaurskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Georgia was charged with taking all necessary measures for conducting the conference at the proper organizational and ideological-political level, in an atmosphere of high efficiency, criticism and self-criticism, being guided by the demands of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of comrade M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In accordance with the decisions of the October (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary to develop extensive organizational and political work with respect to the explanation of the drafts of the new edition of the Program of the CPSU, the changes in the Party Statute, and the Basic Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During the Years 1986-1990 and for the Period to the Year 2000. The course of their discussion should be reflected in the report of the party raykom, closely coordinating it with the tasks confronting the party organization with respect to the correct directions of the integrated development of the economy of the rayon, the creation of conditions for the attachment of highly-skilled personnel to the rayon, the increase of the efficiency of the use of local raw materials, material, financial and labor resources, the strengthening of state and labor discipline, and the improvement of the material welfare and cultural and living conditions of the population.

The question of additional urgent measures concerning the organization of the harvest, procurement and sale of the citrus fruit of the 1985 harvest was examined. Regarding the organizational execution of the harvest, procurement and sale of citrus as the most important task of the party, Soviet, economic and administrative organs of the citrus-producing regions of the republic, the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia placed personal responsibility for its solution on the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the Abkhaz ASSR and the Adzhar ASSR, comrades Yu. Ubilava and Yu. Ungiadze and the first secretaries of the party raykoms of the corresponding rayons.

Having examined the question about the facts of violations of discipline of electric consumption, the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia acknowledged the work of a number of party workers and regions with respect to securing the economical expenditure of energy resources as satisfactory. Measures were outlined that are aimed at the strict observance of limit discipline. The decree adopted on this question will be published in the press.

A decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, the GeSSR Council of Ministers, the Trade Union Council, and the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Georgia concerning the republic socialist competition for the successful execution of the wintering of cattle and the increase in output and procurement of animal husbandry products during the 1985-1986 winter period was adopted. The results of the republic socialist competition for the increase of production and the procurement of animal husbandry products for the 9 months of 1985 were summed up. The account of the decrees of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, the GeSSR Council of Ministers, the Trade Union Council, and the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Georgia will be published.

Decrees of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the GeSSR Council of Ministers on measures for the further development of local industry in the GeSSR during the years 1986-1990 and for the period to the year 2000, as well as on the conducting of the 6th Winter Sports Meet of the Republic and the participation of the sports delegation of Georgia in the finals of the 6th Winter Sports Meet of the Peoples of the USSR were adopted.

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia heard information from the GeSSR minister of housing and municipal economy, comrade N. Nefedov, on the course of the preparation of the heating facilities of the republic for the heating season. Having noted a certain amount of work that has been done in this direction, the secretariat demanded from the ministry an acceleration in the tempo of preparation for the winter season, the creation of an effective system of control over the uninterrupted work of the appropriate services and the thrifty expenditure of fuel resources.

By way of control, the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia examined the course of the fulfillment, by the Tkibuli Bureau and the Tetrtskarcyskiy Raykom of the party, of the decision of the meeting of the party and management aktiv of the republic of 26 September 1984 in regard to questions of strengthening financial and credit discipline, budget relations and money circulation. It was noted that, in spite of certain work having been done, inadequate use is still being made, in the regions named, of the reserves for the further perfection of the style and methods of the guidance of local planning, financial, banking and insurance organs and savings banks. The account of the decree on this question will be published.

At sessions of the Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia decisions were adopted also with respect to some other questions of the national economic and socio-political life of the republic.

8970

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN BURO: RAYON OFFICIALS REMOVED, INDUSTRIES SCORED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Nov 85 p 1

[GruzINFORM article entitled: "In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia"]

[Text] At a regular session, the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia examined the course of the fulfillment of the measures with respect to the development of the material-technical base of the Georgian Administration for Civil Aviation in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia. It was noted that, in spite of certain positive changes, many urgent problems of the development of this sector of the national economy nevertheless remain unresolved. Having acknowledged the work being conducted by the management of the Georgian Administration for Civil Aviation, the collectives of the aviation enterprises and their party organizations in regard to the fulfillment of the bilateral measures for the development of civil aviation as inadequate, the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia outlined a complex of measures aimed at the unconditional fulfillment of the state tasks with respect to all technical and economic indicators, the timely introduction of projects, and the increase of the level of standards of passenger service.

Having discussed the work being done by the republic's Ministry of Construction in regard to the improvement of the quality of housing construction, the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia made a severe assessment of the executives of ministries, departments, construction enterprises and organizations who did not secure the fulfillment of the demands of the appropriate decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the GeSSR Council of Ministers.

The decree that was adopted sets forth the tasks in regard to the execution of additional measures aimed at the improvement of the quality of housing construction by means of strengthening labor and manufacturing discipline, the broad introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, and new, more effective forms of labor organization and payment.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia examined facts of gross violations in the selection and placing of executive personnel allowed by the Tsalkskiy Party Raykom. At the session of the Bureau it was noted that the lowering of exactingness, the manifestation of unscrupulousness,

the permissiveness toward persons allowing abuses of official position, and the squandering and embezzlement of socialist property, had a negative effect on the state of the moral and psychological climate in the rayon and led to a serious lag in many spheres of the national economy.

The work of the Bureau of the Tsalkskiy Party Raykom in regard to the selection, placing and training of executive personnel and the struggle against negative phenomena were deemed completely unsatisfactory.

For serious shortcomings in his work, gross violations in the selection, placing and training of personnel, and the failure to provide proper leadership of the rayon party organization, the first secretary of the Tsalkskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Georgia, comrade O. Khristianov, was dismissed from his post.

The Party Commission Attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia was charged with the question of the responsibility of persons involved in the gross violations of party principles of the selection and training of personnel.

The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Communist Party of Georgia were ordered to undertake a comprehensive analysis of personnel policy at party conferences, to guarantee the strict observance of Leninist norms of work with cadres, and to increase the role and responsibility of primary party organizations in questions of the promotion of workers to executive positions.

The results of the preparation of the national economy of the republic for the fall and winter period of 1985-1986 were summed up. Having noted a significant volume of work that has been done by party, soviet, and economic organs of the republic in regard to the preparation of enterprises, organizations and institutions toward the winter season, the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia outlined measures for the rational expenditure of fuel and energy resources, the mobilization of primary party organizations, labor collectives, and the entire population for the economical expenditure of electric power and heat.

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, upon having heard information from the first secretaries of the Sukhumi (comrade G. Nachkebiya), Gagra (comrade E. Kapba), and Tskhaltubo (comrade G. Abzianidze) party gorkoms and the chairman of the Batumi gorispolkom (comrade R. Dolidze) on measures to do away with wooden barracks and housing in basements, deemed the work being done in this direction unsatisfactory. For the purpose of overcoming the existing lag, measures have been outlined for the mobilization of the collectives of construction organizations for the unconditional fulfillment of the approved program of housing construction and the resettlement, in the new housing, of the citizens from the barracks and housing in basements. The decree adopted in regard to this question will be published in the press in exposition.

Having heard the information from the deputy chairman of the Tbilisi Gorispolkom and chief of the territorial inter-industry association, comrade T. Paychakidze on the improvement of the management of the economic and social development

of the city, the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia noted that the activity of these organs of administration was conducive to a fuller utilization of the industrial potential of the republic's capital. The implementation of the outlined measures will make it possible to increase the level of activity of the territorial-interindustry associations, to make more rational use of all the reserves for the growth of production, and to develop the social infrastructure of the city.

Information was heard from the republic's minister of finance, comrade D. Dvalishvili, on the work that is being done by the ministry in regard to the prevention of the entanglement of socialist property, corruption, and other negative phenomena in light of the requirements of the party concerning the intensification of the struggle for the introduction of the proper order in all spheres of the national economy. The GeSSR Ministry of Finance, the Georgian Republic offices of the USSR Gosbank and the USSR Srobybank [All-Union Bank for the Financing of Capital Investments] were charged with securing the further strengthening of the effectiveness of the financial and economic mechanism and increasing the activeness of the financial and banking institutions at the local level in the struggle to put an end to the facts of various types of abuses.

The party and soviet organs, the ministries and departments of the republic were ordered to keep under unremitting control the activity of financial and banking institutions, to improve the work in regard to the selection, training and skill improvement of personnel of the financial-economic and control-auditing services, and to direct them toward the improvement of the economic activity of enterprises and organizations, devoting in so doing special attention to the prevention of violations of socialist discipline.

Regarding as the most important task of the labor collectives of the republic the worthy welcome of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia, the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia took a number of additional measures aimed at the achievement of the best final results on the basis of the further strengthening of contract discipline. The party, soviet and economic organs were given the task of securing the unconditional fulfillment of contract obligations for the deliveries of industrial production and to create the prerequisites for successful work from the beginning of the year 1986.

Some other questions of the socio-political and economic life of the republic were also discussed at the sessions of the Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

(State Information Agency of the GeSSR Council of Ministers)

8370

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN BURO BLASTS, REMOVES RAYON LEADERS FROM POSTS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Nov 85 p 1

[Unattributed article entitled: "In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia"]

At a regular session of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, the question of serious shortcomings in the work of the Makharadzevskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Georgia and its first secretary, comrade O. Teneishvili, was examined. It was noted that, as a result of the weakening of organizational and political work of the party raykom, the uncritical assessment of the real state of affairs, the creation of an atmosphere of lack of exactingness, subservience, complacency, and ostentation in the rayon, a tendency of lagging behind has taken shape recently, of the deterioration of the moral and psychological climate, of the increase of the number of violations of the law, and the misuse of office. Serious violations in the matter of the selection, placing, and education of personnel, the weakening of discipline and exactingness toward communists, their responsibility for the state of affairs in the entrusted sectors, and the absence of healthy criticism and self-criticism, were the result of the faulty style of the Makharadzevskiy Party Raykom and personally of its first secretary, comrade O. Teneishvili. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia acknowledged the work of the Bureau of the Makharadzevskiy Party Raykom in regard to the management of economic and cultural construction and the strengthening of discipline and law and order as completely inadequate.

For serious shortcomings in his work with cadres, the manifestation of unscrupulousness, the loss of the feeling of party responsibility and personal modesty, the first secretary of the Makharadzevskiy Party Raykom, comrade O. Teneishvili, was dismissed from his post.

The Makharadzevskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Georgia was ordered to undertake a thorough analysis of the state of affairs in the primary party organizations and in every labor collective and to outline and implement concrete measures to eradicate the existing shortcomings, to increase the level of party leadership, the vanguard role of the communists, and the creative activeness of the workers of the rayon, in the solution of socio-economic and educational tasks. To utilize more actively, for this purpose, the party meetings devoted to the discussion of the drafts of the new edition of the Program of the CPSU, the changes in the Statute of the CPSU, and the Basic Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During the Years 1986-1990 and for the Period to the Year 2000.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia demanded of the Makharadzevskiy Party Raykom that, at the forthcoming rayon party conference, it outline a concrete plan of measures for the organizational and political strengthening of the primary party organizations and the training of communists and all workers in the spirit of intolerance of shortcomings.

Having discussed the question of the state, and measures for the improvement, of the activity of the Gori Cotton Production Association, the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia noted that, in spite of certain positive changes, serious shortcomings and omissions exist in its work. The management of the association, the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are doing a poor job of mobilizing the labor collective for the unconditional execution of state tasks and are not conducting systematic work in regard to the strengthening of labor and technological discipline, the improvement of the quality of output being produced, the increase of labor productivity, and the full utilization of the available capacities.

In the decree that was adopted with respect to this question, a complex of measures was outlined that are aimed at the most rapid overcoming of the chronic lagging behind, the introduction of state order in all sectors of production, the perfection of technological processes and the improvement of the quality of the output being produced.

Having heard the report of the chairman of the republic Gruzmezhkolkhozstroy [Georgian Interkolkhoz Construction Organization] Association of CPSU member comrade A. Paychadze on the course of the fulfillment of the capital construction plan for 1985 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia drew attention of the management and the primary party organization of the association to the inadequacy of the work done during the past period and to the necessity of the adoption of more effective measures in regard to increasing the level of construction in the village. It is necessary to assess more critically the results of the activity of the construction organizations and to conduct an insistent struggle against any sort of negative phenomena and for the strengthening of state order in the organizations under their jurisdiction.

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia made a severe assessment of the gross violations in the work of the procuracy of the Telavskiy Rayon. It was noted at the session that during the past years an atmosphere of tolerance of any sort of misuse of office, embezzlement and squandering of state property, was created in the rayon procuracy, and that its workers lost the feeling of responsibility for the state of socialist legality.

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia accepted the proposal of the GeSSR Procuracy that T. Metreveli be dismissed from the post of procurator of the Telavskiy Rayon in connection with gross violations and serious shortcomings in his work.

The GeSSR Procuracy was charged with the adoption of measures to strengthen the personnel composition of the Procuracy of Telavskiy Rayon and the formation of a collective capable of conducting an active and purposeful struggle for the strict observance of socialist law and order and against unwarranted additions in reporting, and other negative phenomena.

The administrative organs of the republic pointed out the necessity of increasing exactingness toward subordinated organs and of exposing in good time the shortcomings in their activity and reacting to them in a principled manner.

The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Communist Party of Georgia were ordered to increase, in every conceivable way, party influence on the activity of the law enforcement organs at the local level, to increase the responsibility of their executives and the role of the primary party organizations in the strengthening of discipline and the improvement of the moral and psychological climate in the collectives.

Other decisions in regard to urgent questions of the socio-political and economic life of the republic were also adopted at the sessions of the Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

8970

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PATIASHVILI ATTENDS PRECONGRESS APK CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 14 January 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,500-word GRUZINFORM article entitled "Agroprom: Time Dictates the Tasks." The article reports on agroindustrial topics discussed at a Georgian CP Central Committee republic conference on APK [Agroindustrial Complex] potential and problems. Place and date of the conference are not indicated.

The conference was opened by Georgian CP Central Committee First Secretary D.I. Patiashvili. Secretary N.A. Chitanava presented the report. It was noted that the Georgian agroindustrial complex constitutes over 52 percent of gross social product, with more than 80 percent of agricultural production going into processing. "The growing volume of work and higher requirements have entailed the necessity for a structural rebuilding of the APK, and have brought forward new problems which require immediate solution." Among the problems discussed were replacement of food industry equipment, creating a sound material-technical base, improving the quality of all food items, and solving problems in the viticulture, tea, meat and dairy, and preserves industries. In the tea industry, an additional 20,000 tons could have been produced from available raw materials. To improve quality and assortment in the area of preserves, the new 5-year plan provides 200 million rubles, of which 56 million rubles are apportioned for technical reequipment and 32 million rubles for reconstruction. Additional reserves exist in livestock production, particularly in Borzhomskiy, Lanchkhutskiy, Makharadzevskiy and other rayons and farms in the Abkhaz ASSR and the South Ossetian AO. Other problems are related to introduction of nonwasteful technology and resource conservation, and the development of subsidiary businesses and farms.

D.I. Patiashvili summed up the results of the conference. Other participants included D.L. Kartvelishvili, V.R. Papunidze, Georgian SSR Gosagroprom Chairman O.G. Vardzelashvili, Georgian CP Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Head R.V. Memarnishvili, and Trade and Public Services Head A.I. Kavsadze.

TRANSCAUCASUS MILITARY DISTRICT MEETING IN TBILISI

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 16 January 1986 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 900-word GRUZINFORM article entitled "To Increase Political Vigilance, To Strengthen Readiness" which reports on the 27th party

conference of the Red Army Transcaucasus Military District taking place in Tbilisi, date not given. Lieutenant General V.L. Gulevich, Defense Council member and head of the Transcaucasus Military District Political Directorate, presented a report on the new CPSU Program, changes in the Party Rules, tasks in further increasing combat readiness, the quality of education, and strengthening military discipline. Georgian Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman and republic Gosplan Chairman Z.A. Chkheidze reported on the draft "Basic Guidelines of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000."

The article notes that speeches were given by Army General V.M. Shabanov, USSR Deputy Minister of Defense Colonel General K.A. Kochetov, commander of the Transcaucasus Military District, and D.I. Patiasnvili, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. Participating in the conference were D.L. Kartvelishvili, Georgian SSR Council of Ministers chairman; V.N. Konovalov, Azerbaijan CP Central Committee second secretary; Yu.P. Kochetkov, second secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; B.V. Nikolskiy, Georgian CP Central Committee second secretary; and CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department Heads S.M. Guseynov of Azerbaijan, M.M. Davtyan of Armenia, and G.G. Gumbaridze of Georgia. Also participating were Colonel General A.I. Shirinkin, Head of the Political Directorate of the Red-Banner Transcaucasus Border District Colonel G.A. Kuts, and representatives of the Red-Banner Black Sea Fleet.

"In reports and speeches of the participants, discussion emphasized that under contemporary conditions the proposal of the draft new CPSU Program that the party will make every effort to place the USSR Armed Forces at a level which will exclude the strategic superiority of imperialism is acquiring special importance. The political animation of the personnel of the district forces, called for in decisions of the April and October (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, is directed at further improving combat readiness, solving tasks in military and political preparation, and developing competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress." Other themes emphasized included the expedient undertaking of counterpropaganda work in connection with "the activated anti-Soviet activity of Western mass information media," the strengthening of party and labor discipline, and development of the principles of collective leadership, openness [glasnost], and establishment of a Leninist style of work in the activity of each party organization.

/6091

CSO: 1830/363

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

'SPIRITUAL PURITY' OF TOVUZ PARTY ORGANIZATION EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 4 December 1985 carries on page 2 a 1200-word report by H. Hasanov on the Tovuz Rayon party conference, at which "reporters and speakers gave great attention to the question of the spiritual purity of leadership cadres. When a leader does not make a thorough study of his cadres' quality in the furtherance of his duty, this has a significant negative influence of the course of his work. A party organization's taking a conciliatory position toward leading workers and not considering collective opinion have led to a number of unfortunate situations. Thus, 32 communists were expelled from party ranks during this accounting period, and 2 candidates for full party membership did not receive recommendations. Reprimands were given to 55 communists."

MOUNTAIN RAYON NEGLECTED BY AzSSR GOSPLAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 8 December 1985 carries on page 3 a 1200-word article by M. Aliyev on the situation in the mountain villages of Tovuz Rayon. "Almost 15,000 people live in the Tovuz mountains. The sovkhoses, which only have a total of 500 hectares of cultivable land, can attract only a certain portion of the population into production. With what should the remaining work force be occupied? This is the most important of the serious problems for rayon organizations to solve. What must be done so that a substantial number of people do not remain outside the work force?" Noting that the rayon has the potential to develop a number of kinds of light industry, he points out that the raykom has petitioned AzSSR Gosplan for aid and support in this matter in the past year, but has received only "vague promises" in response. He states that "additional sectors of occupation must be found for the population of mountain sovkhoses so that they can replace the supplementary monies they have received from the state public consumer funds."

LOCALISM, NEPOTISM ASSAILED IN GAZAKH RAYON

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 December 1985 carries on page 2 a 1500-word article by H. Hasanov on the Gazakh Rayon party conference, at which strong criticism was launched against many party cadres. "It is a pity that there have been serious shortcomings in this sector. A number of enterprise, administration, and institution leaders, even workers in the raykom apparat, are not being promoted on the basis of their experience, skill, and effectiveness, but on the basis of personal connections. In recent years localism and nepotism have struck deep roots in the rayon. As a consequence, 60 percent of the workers have been replaced by new ones, and on 8 kolkhozes the directors have been changed three times."

MANY ENTERPRISE LEADERS IN AzSSR SABIRABAD RAYON FIRED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 19 December 1985 carries on page 2 a 1400-word article by R. Hasanov on the Sabirabad Rayon party conference, at which cadre problems were at the center of attention. "The fact that principles were not correctly observed in the selection and placement of cadres has resulted in a situation in which certain people were performing jobs for which they were unworthy. Some of them subsequently violated the CPSU Rules, committed serious mistakes, and allowed shortcomings in their work." A number of them, including the rayon Consumer Society chairman and the petroleum sales depot director, were fired. Some cases were of a criminal character and were "turned over to investigative organs."

/12232

CSO: 1830/355

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

NIYAZOV ADDRESSES MEETING OF TuSSR PROCURACY WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 8 February 1986 carries on page 1 a 500-word TurkmenINFORM report titled "Meeting in the Turkmen CP Central Committee" on a 7 February meeting with managers from the TuSSR procurator's office. The meeting was addressed by S.A. Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee.

It was noted that republican law enforcement workers, in conjunction with party and state organs and social organizations, must conduct an active struggle against such "negative phenomena" as theft, misuse of official position, bribe-taking, and others.

Niyazov pointed out that there are serious shortcomings in the work of the procurator's office as well as in other law enforcement agencies.

The republic mass media were directed to do more to publicize the positive aspects of the work of law enforcement agencies.

The TuSSR procurator, A.I. Kharchenko, also addressed the meeting.

KAZAKH BURO ON KYZYL-ORDA LAW ENFORCEMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 14 February 1986 carries on page 1 a 500-word report entitled "In the Kazakh CP Central Committee Buro" on a regular session of the Buro which examined the work of the Kyzyl-Orda Obkom in increasing the responsibility of law enforcement cadres in the struggle against crime.

It was noted that the level of party management of law enforcement in the oblast is low; work with cadres is neither systematic nor effective.

In 1985, as compared to the previous year, the number of crimes committed increased, including crime among minors, crimes committed in public places and by people under the influence of alcohol, theft, and embezzlement.

The Buro directed the attention of the Kyzyl-Orda Obkom to ward the serious shortcomings in its work with law enforcement cadres. The Buro suggested a basic reorganization of the obkom's organizational and political activity in strengthening law and order, organization and discipline, and in the prevention of antisocial phenomena. The Buro directed the obkom, gorkoms and raykoms to develop and to implement measures to improve the management of internal affairs and justice organs, the court and procurator's office.

Other issues were also discussed.

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

PRAVDA ATTACKS LOCAL PRESS COVERAGE OF PRECONGRESS DOCUMENTS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Ye. Spekhov: "Abreast of the Times: Discussion of Precongress Documents in Local Newspaper"]

[Text] The local press has actively joined in the nationwide, partywide discussion of the precongress documents. The discussion is proceeding at an increasing rate. And it is important in the course of the matter to introduce necessary adjustments and corrections and to give to the presentations effectiveness and greater consonance with the content of the party documents.

The newspaper LENINSKAYA PRAVDA (Karelian ASSR) succeeded in finding its own creative approach. At first glance, it did not seem to be new, but its merits are obvious. The basic provisions of the drafts of the new wording for the Program, CPSU Regulation, and Basic Directions are tied in with the life and labor of the production collectives and the accomplishment of planned tasks. A gap or deferment which is still observed in other publications is not felt between the materials for discussion and articles on current matters. The editors selected the thematic principle of presentation. Thus, the newspaper disclosed the subjects: "Labor--the Source of the Material and Spiritual Wealth of Society," "On the Course of Accelerating Scientific and Technical Progress," "The Party Links the Successful Accomplishment of the Tasks Which Have Been Planned with an Increase in the Role of the Human Factor," and so forth.

This is one approach. How could the discussion of the series of articles, "What We Are Taking to the Congress"--a unique journalistic story about the search for production reserves and socialist enterprise--be supplemented? We will mention the essay, "The 'Taynanskiy' Sovkhoz and Its Director." A vivid example of a labor collective is presented to the reader. The brigades here are under contract. There is no trace of absenteeism or of binges. The sale of milk and meat to the state increased during the last five-year plan. The journalist's letter is capacious, saturated with information, and penetrating. A proprietary concern for economy permeates the essay.

In the newspaper they also know the value of the propagandistic, cognitive nature of the articles. One of the pages of discussion was entitled, "The Karelian Lumber Complex Today and Tomorrow." Among other things an analysis is given of the changes on the threshold of which the "Karellesprom" [Karelian Lumber Industry] association is to be found. The conversation was continued in

subsequent editions. But now, from a different point of view are reports on the current watch of the lumberjacks and advanced experience. And here is a find: a pithy workers' roll call, the goal of which is a check of the accomplishment of socialist obligations.

And finally, on the threshold of the new five-year plan a story is published about the patriotic initiative of the collective of the "Karellesprom" association which decided to greet the 27th CPSU Congress with labor accomplishments and accomplish the plans for the removal and delivery of timber ahead of schedule in the winter period of 1986.

The active position of the press organ can be seen even from what has been cursorily listed. In general, a certain enthusiasm is observed recently in the articles of this newspaper. And it is important that this enthusiasm arrived for the period of discussion of the precongress documents.

Of course, it can be said that not all materials are profound, at times contemporary trends in the economy, its intensification, and the style and methods of party work are not caught in the generalizations and conclusions, and cliches in the headings are striking. The editors have reserves. But undoubtedly there is also something else--clearness of purpose and one's approach and lack of indifference are overlooked.

You see, here is what happens. You read some articles and essays and you become annoyed: cliché after cliché, dull language, and most important, poor thoughts which compromise the subject. Quality and, once again, quality--this is a mandatory condition for the creative life of any editorial board. There is no forward movement without it. Without it the role of the collective propagandist, agitator, and organizer grows dim. If LENINSKAYA PRAVDA announces the acceleration which has been taken, it can be assumed that the propagandistic, organizational effect of its work is having a favorable impact on the life of the party organization. It is only necessary more often to compare points of view, encourage discussion, and intensify the treatment of questions of communist ethics and morality. The subject of economy and thrift has been unjustifiably weakened in the newspaper for the present. Nor do the articles provide a notion of how the study of the precongress documents is organized in the system of party, Komsomol, and economics education. By the way, many newspapers lose sight of this aspect.

The Armenian newspaper KOMMUNIST cannot be reproached for the absence of materials connected with the discussion and with preparations for the party congress. What stands out? For example, the article by the leader of a brigade of troubleshooters, P. Kalashyan, in particular his reflections on publicity in the work of the people's elected representatives. The newspaper often returns to this subject, from different aspects, and its position can be seen. We can also credit to the activists of the editorial board the polemical notes of brigade leader S. Saakyan about engineer labor and its pay and a number of articles on the production of consumer goods.

Several important articles have been devoted to the achievements of Armenia's economy on the threshold of the congress: "The Taming of the Rocky Virgin Country" and "In the Rhythm of Creation and Progress. They seemingly give the face of Armenia's economy today. And this is correct. Propagandizing leading

the achievements of Kirovakan's industry are connected with the vanguard role of the communists, the newspaper notes correctly. Here, the accounts of 6,600 communists out of 7,000 were heard at meetings of groups and primary party organizations. According to the results of the discussion, the accounts of 200 communists were not accepted and it was recommended to 112 of them that they eliminate the shortcomings noted in their work and that they give an accounting again.

There is a substantial omission only in the newspaper's positive materials: experience and achievements are shown as if they came on their own and the difficulties of growth and overcoming are not disclosed. You also pay attention to the fact that the tone of criticism and demandingness toward personnel for the assigned work sector is minimized in other articles of the newspaper and you do not find serious materials on the state of labor discipline. Perhaps, only the article by lathe hand A. Petrosyan, "Hold the Honor of the Communist High," meets the spirit of the times. Materials on economy and thrift are submitted without invention and depth. It can be said that for the present this subject is not being really developed by the press.

In general, in the newspaper each line is dear, and all the more today. The skill of journalistic work these days also consists of putting the edition together skillfully and examining various questions from the viewpoint of the drafts of the new wording of the CPSU Program and other pregress documents.

However, the conduct of matters in some publications causes bewilderment upon close acquaintance and reading. With the discussion of the pregress documents and election conferences in full swing, the oblast newspaper ZNAMYA KUNUNISMA publishes the detective story "The Velvet Season" in 23 issues. Thousands of lines of an adventure chronicle are presented for the reader's attention.

Can it be that the workers' proposals on the improvement of production and the search for reserves which could be put into operation from the first days of the new year and the five-year plan are also noticeably submitted with invention? Or is attention riveted on intensifying the economy regime? For in the 12th Five-Year Plan 80 percent of the increase in production is to be ensured in the oblast due to savings. Here the editors should also show their worth and shake up those who would like to live in the old way.

Or let us take the initiative of a number of party organizations of Odessa's leading collectives concerning the initiation of socialist competition for the complete renewal of production and an increase in the volumes of output of new equipment. Is the initiative lost in paperwork--doesn't this still happen? What are the special features of the competition, complexities, difficulties? Who is the leader here? There are many questions. But it is not simple to find the answers to them in the collections of materials for discussion as well as in the newspaper as a whole. This means that attention is not concentrated on prospects and priority directions, the agitated response of the reader is not caused by the articles, and virtually no letters are encountered.

The editors have every opportunity to conduct the discussion of the pregress documents more interestingly and creatively, in a lively manner. The 308th Brigade of dockers of the port of Odessa was presented in one of the issues. A

documents were discussed and suggestions were introduced attract attention. It is here that the brigade's socialist obligations for the year 1986 are found (the dockers' decision to accomplish the two-months' plan by 15 February is stressed). What is typical of this brigade? The dockers were able to reduce to zero unproductive idle time.

The conversational tone taken by the newspaper and the specific connection of the discussion of the documents with actual concern for the accomplishment of the plans are correct. The only pity is that in subsequent articles this approach did not receive proper development.

For the sake of fairness, let us note articles on questions of production intensification. But the subject of intensification--here the leaders of enterprises and specialists write--is discussed independently and separately from the pregress documents. This is hardly justified. Such an error is typical not only for the Odessa newspaper.

GROZNENSKIY RABOCHIY conducts a discussion of the pregress documents in various ways. These materials are noticeably distinguished. There are articles by workers and kolkhoz workers. But here a series of articles on the drafts of the new wording of the Program and the CPSU Regulation is given on page two, and all of page three of this same issue is entitled "A Confidential Talk" and consists of letters and comments on problems of ethics and morality. Such a lack of reflection in presentation lowers the level of the talk to a certain degree.

The press has become the national rostrum for the discussion of the pregress documents. The reader is evaluating the newspapers' good deeds at their true worth. Mistakes which have been committed should be eliminated more rapidly. And the discussion should be conducted with great energy and creativity.

6367

CSO: 1800/189

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

DETAILED ATTACK ON WESTERN RADIO BROADCASTS

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 Nov 84 p 4

[Article in "Commentator's Corner" column by Sh. Qosimov: "The Caravan will Pass"]

Text] Anticommunism remains the chief policy and essential ideology of imperialism. The bourgeois propaganda machine has taken to the path of deception in the contemporary ideological struggle and has not blushed at any perversion in this realm. It does not shrink from any loathsome deed, neither ideological diversion and intellectual subversion, nor psychological warfare, nor slander, nor even terrorism.

Since bourgeois propaganda has become afflicted with the disease of anti-communism, it is sometimes left not knowing what to consider itself. But in fact they wage agitation and subversion against the Soviets, and in general against socialism, on behalf of the directors of various espionage agencies and the representatives of reactionary military circles and the military circles and the military industrial complex, who supply them with funds. It is enough if they turn justice and depravity upside down, and interchange truth with slander, and if they pervert the thinking of the world's masses.

One of the means of such ideological subversion is radio broadcasts, for it is much easier for them to put their mischievous intentions to work by means of radio stations. Why? Because there is practically no place on earth radio waves do not reach. In addition, the most widespread means of mass communication is likewise the radio. At present the number of radio stations in the world has reached 30,000. The overall number of radio receivers is nearing 1.3 billion, or, in other words, nearly one radio receiver for every four persons. Eighty countries in the world have their own radio broadcasting and receiving stations.

The representatives of imperialist ideology are making lively use of such powerful means of agitation. Bourgeois propaganda is currently sending its anti-Soviet broadcasts from around 50 radio stations in the West. Of these, 13 are devoted officially to imperialist circles and disseminating provocations against the USSR and other socialist cooperative countries.

We may cite one example in this connection. While in 1947 the Voice of America and BBC broadcast one hour per week to the USSR, by 1956 these broadcasts had increased 70-fold. The imperialist circles have embarked upon a negative campaign against socialism, and today the bourgeois trumpeters chatter feverishly for 270 hours, in 23 languages from 40 radio stations. Of this number, 93 hours belong to American stations and are transmitted in the languages of the Soviet Union. The most malicious of these stations, Voice of America, BBC, Deutsche Welle, Radio Free Europe, and Radio Liberty, dance to Washington's drumbeat and are in the pay of the CIA and the Pentagon.

Among the "slandering trumpets" of bourgeois propaganda, Radio Liberty has become especially well known in "Sovietology." This radio station transmits broadcasts in the languages of the peoples of Soviet Central Asia, including Uzbek. The station was founded in 1951 and was named the "coordination center for the struggle against Bolshevism." As is intimated by its name, the radio station is concerned exclusively with the work of ideological subversion against the Soviet Union. This nest of malevolent owls broadcasts 200 hours per week in 17 national languages of the USSR.

Eighty-five percent of this station's budget comes from the coffers of the CIA; 60 percent of its workers are Americans. The American President appoints personnel for its administrative positions. As in the Russian saying, "When you ride in someone's car, you sing his song too," Radio Liberty's workers, instead of merely writing themselves, follow orders and try to mislead Soviet tourists and citizens of the USSR and to persuade them to revile the Soviets.

But the plot-weaving directors of the station think that their listeners' degree of knowledge and intellectual level are below their own, and that they are empty headed. Otherwise, would they refer in the broadcasts intended for Soviet Uzbekistan to the Basmachis, who were cursed by the people and long ago fell into the garbage-bin of history, as "freedom fighters," or spread untenable lies to the effect that the communists have driven Muslims out of their mosques? To imagine that one can make the Soviet people believe these words is the concern of short-sighted and politically-blind people. These campaigns, which they wage ignorantly and illiterately, provoke only laughter and nothing more.

The peoples of the Soviet Central Asian republics, which one after another have been marking their 60th jubilees, have reached such peaks of social cultural development that one need only witness the reality of the Soviet Union in order to understand this. One cannot form a picture of the world-famous successes attained by our Soviet peoples in the course of 60 years (a brief period, historically speaking, in the international family) at the hands of such bourgeois "Sovietology." To suppose that the Soviet people, and 20th century people in general, are gullible, or to imagine that one may accomplish something from such unbelievable nonsense, is nothing but ignorance.

Our people have a saying: "The dog barks, the caravan passes." The enemy can no longer attack our caravan as it proceeds toward communism's bright horizons. Try as they will, they cannot alter the laws of history. The future belongs to communism.

9962/13045

CSO: 1836/437

RELIGION

ACTIVITIES OF UNREGISTERED PENTECOSTALIST SCORED

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8, 10 Dec 85

[Article by Sh. Muladzhanov: "A Bubble on a Swamp: About an 'Otherworldly Person' Gazing at the West"]

[8 Dec 85 p 2]

[Excerpts] 1. Smoke From a Burned Conscience

. . . He is walking in your and my town. An ordinary fellow in appearance. As everyone else, he is hurrying somewhere. But pay attention to his look: Melancholy and malicious, with a touch of contempt. As a matter of fact, he does not hide his feelings, repeating again and again: "I do not want to live in your country. I do not want to be a citizen of this state."

This is what he says about your and my country. About the one where he was born and grew up. About the one which gave him an education--but that is something to which we shall return a little bit farther below. But for the time being we note: About everything that is happening, that is living and being built around him, about everything that is not to the liking of this person, he says: "Your!", disowning it, leaving with his soul to that other shore, beyond the invisible line of the front that lies between the Soviet people and its enemies and its ideological opponents.

Who are you--Timonin, Pavel Aleksandrovich, born in 1946--that you express to us, so actively and with an insistence that is worthy of another application, express to us your dislike, your unwillingness to live on our soil and in our society? Well, a formal answer may be given without special thought. Apparently it will surprise some: Timonin, P. A., and his spouse Lyubov' Ivanovna were workers in one of the sectors of the sectors of the Trust for Green Plantings No 1. They transferred there from the analogous Trust No 4. How did they work? In the general opinion of their fellow-employees, carelessly, they frequently violated labor discipline, they did not react to the remarks of the brigade leader and foreman. And they constantly strove for conflicts and demonstrative protests against far-fetched limitations, which were not manifested in any way. Then the spouses regarded this subject exhausted and left the trust. For a number of months already, they have not been working anywhere.

But we will not be in a hurry to get to the recent past. To start with, we will have a look into the depth of the fate which, as it has turned out, has

already become of interest to some advocates of anti-Sovietism in the West. Of such great interest that Timonin's autobiography, which is full of malicious anger and ingratitude to the Fatherland, was published there even by typographical method, in a multitude of copies. Naturally, such things are done with an obvious ideological diversion inclination. So with what did an ordinary worker of the tree and garden planting service attract the attention of Western "well-wishers"?

[I]t seems that falsity, hypocrisy, and the most callous egoism in combination with the worship of everything that is not ours, everything Western, can be called the basic "merits" with which Timonin earned the love and caress of our enemies on both sides of the ocean. And what is being given out by Timonin and his "defenders" as the basic thing--certain sufferings of the newly-brought-to-light theomachist, "being oppressed by the authorities"--serves only as a screen.

In what God does this "otherworldly person" believe? Well, Pavel Aleksandrovich himself, it goes without saying, talks about the Most High, about his pure and steadfast faith, inherited from his parents and . . . But let us ask him to stop here in order to return to those not-far-off times when he was far away from the sect of the "Pentecostalists", about which he is so zealously concerned today. What did Timonin do then?

To answer briefly, one word suffices: He lied! Yes, it was precisely the lie which became the guiding star in his life. It led away from everything that is dear and necessary to the normal person: The favorite occupation, friends and family were betrayed in an hour's time.

And did he really have sincere relations with people and ideas before the year 1979, which abruptly inverted and turned the course of Timonin's life backward? We shall begin with his favorite occupation. Coming from a family of believers, he completed a normal Soviet school. How did he study in it? An average student, let us put it that way. He did not stand out in any way. The same as in the All-Union Agricultural Correspondence Training Institute, which gave him the specialty of mechanical engineer.

Let us read the questionnaire filled out by Timonin when he signed up to work in Trust No 4, which is the Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon. And we will see something unexpected: He reports the fact that he has "an incomplete higher education", that he finished only three courses of the All-Union Agricultural Correspondence Training Institute. But, you see, we know for certain that Timonin, P. A., finished and after that worked as an engineer in the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Mechanization of Agriculture, where he also did not especially distinguish himself by anything, except by laziness. He worked without making any splashes, but also without a hint of any "religious denial of scientific-technical progress."

This is how it was, we will repeat once again, before 1979. Then he began to pull on the mask of the believing person and the activist of the unregistered and, therefore, also illegal, sect of "Pentecostalists". And parallel to this--to search for a loophole to leave for any of the Western countries.

Is it more advantageous--for advertising!--to be not an engineer, but a worker? So farewell diploma. We shall join the tree and garden planters. For the sake of what he intended, he can give up not only his diploma from the institute and his profession. Here the calculation is already proceeding in terms of human fates, and in terms of love, affection, and responsibility; after all, the Timonins are not thoughtful, they don't feel like it.

What does it matter that there is a wife and two "beloved" children if they do not want to escape to the West, if they become an obstacle and ballast. The blackmail and pressure on the children, whom Timonin craved to drag into his swamp, to infect with both religious and trans-cordon [zakordonnyy] bacilli, and with a slanderous spirit, did not help. In every way possible, Pavel Aleksandrovich evaded his full material responsibility for the upbringing of his children. It especially is a burden to him. It is a hindrance in his departure for the "blessed West". And he continues the pressure on his former spouse, disregarding elementary standards of decency, not remembering in this case--for perfectly obvious reasons--the religious postulates which stand in the way of the destruction of the family!

And here is it not better to go to the Baltic. There, one hears, there is a potential bride, who has lots of relatives "behind the line". Perhaps they will provide assistance, "will produce" the desired papers for departure? And Timonin turned up with a new wife, that very same Lyubov' Ivanovna, with whom Timonin labored hand in hand in the field of tree and garden planting.

And he "labored" extremely intensely. And the thing is not only that Timonin manifested his dissatisfaction to everyone in the world--from output norms to spare parts for tractors. Not only that he continuously complained to various levels of authorities on every occasion and without any--here it will be interesting to look closely at the character of the complaints and the addresses to which copies of them were sent, which we will in fact do a bit later. Most important is the fact that Timonin and his spouse tried to introduce maximum discord in the work of their section, getting on the nerves of those working side by side with them.

This is precisely what the workers of the trust talked to me about, constantly emphasizing the following detail: "Timonin all the time showed that he is by himself, that everything that is ours, that is Soviet, all our affairs and decisions, are alien to him".

And what a trifle--the age of his apartment neighbor (I say, 87 years!), if one needs to satisfy Western friends in the exaggeration of the myth about the tormenting of a believing person! Declarations and complaints about threats and insults come into being. But since these are empty words and there are no facts, one cannot then appear before the comrades' court. The main thing is to shout more loudly about oppression in order for the "Voice of America" to start a canard, in order for a new "fact" to appear in the dossier of the proponents of anti-Sovietism.

That there is a God and that there are His commandments--that is beside the point. Timonin speaks on behalf of the sect, everywhere holds forth on the right of freedom of religion, and does not hear, as it were, that the issue at

hand in the numerous conversations with him on the part of fellow-employees, the administration, and finally workers of the militia, is not about some abstract subjects and not about faith at all, but about the observance of existing laws, ordinary norms of communal life, and civil norms, which in no way enter into contradiction with the rights of a Soviet person.

[H]e demonstratively sends his passport to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, having in good time informed the "defenders" from the Western consulates and the information agencies about this. Then, of course, he takes the document back, but already without any unnecessary stir. You see, he is a worthy student of the well-wishers beyond the line, and for this reason he does not limit himself to passive non-acceptance. The reputation of "fighter for the faith" must be heated up somehow. "Facts" and "small facts", even if they are not authentic, are needed. Accordingly, sources are required. Real people are required, whose names can be connected with the filth of sensations, slander of our life, our order. Of your and my Moscow. Accordingly, with a sect, which is isolated from society; in no way can Timonin limit the sphere of his influence. . . .

[10 Dec 85 p 3]

[Excerpts] 2. The Evil Faces of the "Friends"

So then, what is "the fighter for the faith" to do when they expect from him ever new facts of "oppression of the believer by the authorities"? Well, first of all, he constantly strives for the creation and the exaggeration of conflict situations. He requests to be transferred from the machine operators to the workers. The application concerning this subject is preceded by a mass of complaints about the fact that he is being prevented from working normally on the tractor. They go to various levels of authorities.

[H]e nevertheless seeks occasions for addressing foreign diplomats, who with surprising persistence and interest have followed the upheavals in the production process of the trust for tree and garden plantings, as if they had no other concerns.

But it suits him very much to appear in the role of the "ordinary worker-believer", although in essence he does not have any relationship with either the real workers or with those who conscientiously are mistaken, believing in the Most High. But it would be incredible if Timonin would not attempt to use his being in the collective for attempts to involve those around him into the nets that have entangled his soul. He sized up his colleagues for a long time. For the time being. . . .

"We were all angered by Timonin's action in proposing to one of the workers to report to him--naturally, for transmission to the West--about any incidents, conflicts and events discrediting our life and our order," says the senior foreman of the Trust for Green Plantings No 4, Tatyana Lvovna Smirnova. Our comrade turned down that proposal, of course. Well, much became clear to us in the appearance of Timonin. You see, he just loves to make himself out to be a sufferer. But here it became still clearer from what he is suffering, what he is aspiring to, and what "religion" he is serving.

However much the "leader of the sect" Timonin attempts to portray himself as a complex and disturbed personality, simple and synonymous analogies suggest themselves. And the fault of everything is the combination of lies and betrayal, with which the path of this person to his present situation is marked.

He defames, constantly recalling the starting-point of his "religious outburst". We can look at this point. And we will see a certain Zherdev, an inveterate sectarian and advocate of anti-Soviet views, evicted subsequently from the boundaries of our Fatherland. The acquaintance with him intensified in Timonin the long-standing desire, which gnawed at the inside, to escape to the "free world". To play at the believer, you see, is not so difficult, and he began to play this game, having especially experienced its fascination in 1980, when Zherdev was sent out of the country. There, and sooner even earlier, we meet the sister of Timonin, Lidiya Staskevich, who had not burdened herself with socially useful labor and had also successfully combined religious functions in the sect of the "Pentecostalists" with constant visits of the Western consulates. It was she who arranged for Pavel Timonin his first visits to consulates, supposedly for watching movies. It was in the apartment of Staskevich that religious sabbath days, skillfully played in the form of improvisation, were held with the participation of foreign correspondents. What does he think about; what does he experience?

Not about the fact that in this way he did not in any way pay the state for the expenditures for his, Timonin's, training.

Because more important for him are the promises of the regular collocutor from a regular consulate "to give assistance". Perhaps he is weighing whether all the Canadian relatives of his second wife will prove useful or whether she, too, should be retired, having searched for a more advantageous and--in the sense of escape behind the line--more promising marriage variant.

He very often talks about his rights with assurance and trembling in his voice, with exaltation which he had apparently secretly observed in films on religious subjects. And never does he remember his obligations--civil, human, or everyday. But this is understandable if we recall the teachers, from the voice of whom Timonin sings his, in religious form "songs" on a slanderous motif.

He is needed by these teachers, who are searching for the specks of dust in the other's eye, but do not notice the beams of racial and religious conflicts on their own soil, in their own countries. He is needed by such--conflictive and superegoistic, turned to their "ego", who fanatically believe in the sweetness of the Western "paradise". But he is needed here in Moscow--for ideological diversions. He is needed as the champion of the anti-Soviet fables they have thought up.

But has Pavel Timonin thought seriously about what awaits him there, in the so wished-for, "thriving", "truly free" parts of the world? Most likely, his foreign "friends" did not report to him how many such devout refugees and fanatical traitors have rotted in European and transoceanic slums of fashionable capitals. How many have desperately tried to obtain a pardon from the Fatherland to return.

No, you, Timonins, are needed by your concerned friends here. "There" they will simply forget about you, as about the end of a worm-eaten apple. And no one

will nurse you for so long and so patiently in production, endure your claims and displeasures--they will simply throw you out behind the gates, and they will not remember about God.

No, he does not, of course, want to think about this now, he does not want to believe the truth. His Western friends praise him and support him--and Timonin becomes increasingly aggressive and malicious, he acts increasingly more brazenly and ignobly. He finds himself similar like-minded persons and "malcontents".

. . . The comparison of the extremity of the reactionary sectarianism with a swamp, which swallows up human souls and fates, has become trivial a long time ago. They fall into it in different ways. There are those who have suffered through bewilderment or credulity, cowardice or weak will. But there are also bubbles which carry to the surface the disgusting smell of mental slovenliness, hypocrisy and cynicism, the readiness to betray, to sell everything and all.

Here such an analogy suggests itself when you think about the Timonins--not only about Pavel and his wife, but also about their likes. How many of them are there in our city, in our country? A handful in a sea of millions of people. And their swamp majesties won't cause any trouble in this sea. Only indignation and pity showed through in the opinions of those with whom I talked about Timonin.

And further I asked my collocutors: And will happen with them in the future, what do you think? The answers differed. And there was the following common opinion: That, perhaps, less freedom will have to be given to such "persons" who conceal themselves behind the screen of religion--and then it will be easier to struggle for their own fates. . . .

He will again go to a meeting of the sect. And again the false prayer will obscure his glance. Perhaps someone among the "brothers-Pentecostalists" really believes, really is not capable of correlating the scientific knowledge of today with antediluvian religion. Only not Timonin and his friends. They have a different faith. "Quiet devout persons" are not to their liking--for them you do not earn a tidy sum from your Western friends. They need protesting, oppressed "fighters for the faith". There are no such persons? So we ourselves will become these people, although we are far from God. Perhaps they will believe.

They believe them--those who want to, who in our society are searching for followers of the capitalist idol similar to Timonin. And they promise, and they welcome them warmly. And they blare in the expanse of the radio sphere. . . . And. . . they will blunder the next time, since swamp bubbles are very shortlived and sterile. They cannot be a buttress--however they are transported. . . . Just think, Scandinavian, trans-oceanic and other "defenders" of Timonin, P. A.

Here all of us must ponder, who live and work side by side with the Timonins. About our relationship with them. About humanism and exactingness. About how not to admit, how not to overlook a liar who is maturing next to us and is ready, at any given moment, to turn into such a foul swamp bubble.

8970

CSO: 1830/250

SOCIAL ISSUES

ANTI-ALCOHOL CAMPAIGN FERVOR DWINDLING

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 86 p 3

[Article under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Inspects: There Is No Return to Drunkenness"]

[Text] Since the publication of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism" more than 3 months have passed. The time has been short, but the changes are substantial. Consumption and production of alcoholic drinks in the country has dropped markedly. Labor discipline has improved. Things are more calm in public places. But are the new requirements being rigorously fulfilled everywhere? Are measures for fighting drunkenness being consistently carried out? IZVESTIYA correspondents respond to these questions.

Measure of Participation (E. Kondratov, Kuybyshev)

The fact is clear--there is less drinking in the oblast; profits from the sale of alcoholic drinks have been reduced by 107.9 million rubles. But let us look at the following correlation: in a region where only one-fifth of the population resides, 70 percent of the reduction of "hard drink profits" has come from consumer cooperatives. It covers the sale of alcohol in 1,100 trading places, leaving a total of 30 for the oblast. But in the cities? Here are the dynamics: June--229 stores, July--127, August--109. According to the latest data, 161 stores sell alcoholic drinks. Up to now, liquor departments have been kept in department stores. Nor have the lines disappeared: an eloquent illustration--the unfailing "tail" at Store No 508, only a block from the building where the correct decisions were made!

What does this lead to? To the fact that, not wishing to lose hours standing in a dining-room line, some prefer to overpay. There are about 300 cases of petty speculation in alcoholic drinks recorded by the militia; 1,200 bottles were seized, 59 criminal cases were initiated--three times last year's number. Of 132 taxi drivers checked, 31 were guilty of selling vodka. The great majority of small speculators in alcohol were arrested in Togliati. For an explanation I turned to A. Dubtsov, the gorispolkom chairman.

"Many trade personnel have not realized their role and responsibility in the fight against drunkenness," Anatoliy Dmitriyevich said, "and continue to

violate our decrees, particularly on limiting trade in alcoholic drinks. Recently we fined O. Klimov, the director of Prodtovary Komsomol Association, for this. We are also punishing others for violations, but...."

This sad "but" is also characteristic of other cities in the oblast. The militia has recorded 309 cases of violations of trade rules (and this, alas, is only the above-water part of the iceberg). Trade personnel obviously "sin" for their own benefit.

When toward the end of August a reevaluation was going on of wine and alcoholic products, N. Ageyeva, the head of Store No 630 of Oktyabrskiy Rayon Prodtovary Association, and cashier L. Bochkareva hid for resale 400 bottles of vodka, while N. Shevchenko, the head of Store No 113 of Zhleznodorozhniy Rayon, "bought for himself" 300 bottles of brandy.

Would you say these are isolated cases? But why are they possible? Where is the very strict demand on trade personnel? The fact is that success in the struggle against drunkenness lies in working without violations.

Wine in Place of Food? (P. Novokshonov, Archangelskaya Oblast)

Spring comes late in the Arctic. In the second half of the summer, the first supply vessels cast anchor at settlements along the Arctic shore. But as a rule, you will find in their holds neither fruit nor vegetables, not even canned vegetables. But liquor is in profusion. Last year, many Arctic settlements also began to receive intoxicating products.

Such a "tradition" formerly provoked dissatisfaction among the northern residents, but today it has become altogether intolerable. This is why you hear so pointedly criticism of suppliers in speeches of deputies at sessions of Nenetskiy Okrug Soviet where the first results were tallied of accomplishment of measures in the fight against drunkenness.

F. Fauts, ispolkom chairman of the village soviet of Nelmin Nos, said that the adopted measures turned out to be in no way coordinated with plans of the consumer cooperative. Once again the first barge of the new shipment to Nelmin Nos carried liquor. As before, ignoring the Ukase, sellers release alcoholic drinks to everybody: including those under 21, chronic alcoholics and even school children.

In Khose-Khard, one of the most remote settlements in the okrug, a rigid plan exists for the sale of alcohol: more than 25,000 rubles a month. And this for 840 inhabitants, counting adults and children! This is intolerable, G. Rocheva, chairman of the rural ispolkom, said, especially since the assortment is also poor in shipped stewed fruits, jams, canned vegetables and fish, not to speak of fresh vegetables and fruits.

For the sake of objectivity, it is necessary to acknowledge that for the okrug as a whole, as for all Arkhangelsk Oblast, as Ye. Galashev, the chairman of the oblast commission for the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and deputy chairman of oblispolkom, stated, the sale of liquor has been reduced: vodka by 15 percent, grape wines by 12 percent and brandies by 20 percent.

But these figures are hardly capable of consoling people who have received an alcoholic poison instead of food products.

What decision did the meeting make on hearing the troubled speeches of the deputies? I read. The words seem to be proper, necessary, but... not specific.

But today a different approach is required. The local authorities have been granted major rights. It is time for them to learn this and, the main thing, to want to make use of them.

As of Old (A. Pashkov, Perm)

In Perm, I visited several rayon medical sobering-up facilities: the fact is that it is in these seething locations that dispassionate statistics originate reflecting the course of the common struggle against drunkenness.

So, figures. In Leninskiy--the city's central rayon--in the 5 months since the Ukase came into force, the medical sobering-up facility received 4,892 persons and in the 5 previous months--5,001. There was practically no decrease. True, the number of detained students and pupils of the city's vocational-technical school dropped by one half.

Positive changes? Yes, but as before the number of drunks sharply increases on pay days. The number of detained engineering and technical personnel is double (!) the number of workers in the liquor-vodka plant and public dining.

And yet there appears to be quite a bit done in the rayon. All trade in alcoholic drinks is now concentrated in two specialized stores (formerly there were 40 alcoholic trading centers). The Commission for the Struggle Against Drunkenness and Alcoholism held 14 meetings, and the heads of a number of enterprises were heard. On the presentation of the medical sobering-up station, several managers were punished, particularly the director of the restaurant at Station Perm-1, the head of Dining Room No 1, the direction of the aviation tekhnikum for not adopting measures of removing from work persons in a drunken condition. Personnel of the sobering-up facility deliver all "clients" in the morning directly to the enterprise, to labor collectives.

Why has not this useful work produced so far the result that we are striving for? First of all, no significant changes have taken place in the actual character of this work--essentially everything proceeds as of old, rather in a stereotyped manner. The element of formalism as yet remains strong.

The effectiveness of the old methods can be seen, for example, in the results of antialcohol work conducted at the largest industrial enterprises of Motovilikhinskiy Rayon--the Machine-Building Plant imeni V.I. Lenin. In 5 months there were brought to the medical sobering-up facility 2,657 workers, the majority of whom are from this plant. It is disturbing that people come here from many shops two and three times and, what is especially disturbing, from medium level managerial personnel.

Let us summarize. Facts show that in a number of places, the struggle against alcoholism is proceeding weakly. This is confirmed by IZVESTIYA's mail. Has the offensive impulse been exhausted? Has it gone over to a passive defense? Or is it that someone has decided that the campaign is about over and one can return to one's circle? There are some evidently who still do not know whether to directly deal with the matter or to handle it formally, dispassionately. Such manifestations of indifference, civic immaturity, lack of initiative and sometimes even of hidden sabotage our society will not tolerate. The offensive against alcohol and in defense of the physical and moral health of the Soviet people demands decisiveness and absence of compromise.

7697

CSO: 1800/224

SOCIAL ISSUES

LETTERS DEFEND RIGHT TO DRINK ALCOHOL

Initial "Unexpected" Letter

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 3 Dec 85 p 3

[3 Dec 85]

[Letter to Editor, by M. Kritentovich: "Drink, But In Moderation?: An Unexpected Letter"]

[Text] I read V. Grinchenko's article, "There's No Such Thing As a Cultured Drinking Party," and I came to the conclusion: the author is a dangerous dreamer. Alcoholic beverages, as everyone is well aware, have existed for many centuries. Definite traditions are linked with them among many peoples. Many folk sayings and verses have been composed about wine, and everyone knows what famous people have said about it...

I emphasize that I'm not talking about beer or vodka, but about wine, as the carrier of ferments of biologically active substances. I am in fundamental disagreement with the author when he says that there cannot be any cultured drinking party. There have been such drinking parties since time immemorial, and they will continue to occur.

Let us assume that tomorrow all the wine and vodka stores are closed. What will happen? Immediately the manufacture of moonshine will begin. People will begin, secretly and at their own peril and risk, to use substitutes. They will drink and poison themselves.

Of course, we do not need drunkenness and alcoholism — even a child knows that. But are we really to believe that in order to put an end to them we need to carry out such an extreme measure as the "dry law"? Of course not. It is necessary stubbornly and persistently to explain that it is possible, and sometimes even necessary, to use alcohol in small doses: a person simply needs to relax sometimes.

It's simply that it is necessary to use alcohol intelligently, to be, so to speak, on a formal, polite basis with them, rather than an overly familiar basis. We need scientific studies that would make it possible to determine the indications for the use of alcohol that a person could drink without any

harm to his health, for example, over the period of a year. It is even necessary to make computations per kilogram of a person's weight, just as, for example, one computes a prescription in medical practice, with a consideration, of course, of the person's age, sex, and family position. In a word, it is necessary to find -- yes, no matter how strange this sounds -- to find the norm. And when we establish the scientifically substantiated limit between the use of alcohol that is not harmful for a person, and the abuse (that is, harmful use), we will be able purposefully and in a well-principled manner to approach those persons who step over that line into the forbidden area. Doctors must find improved methods of curing persons suffering from alcoholism, and must seek ways to prevent people from getting drunk. We are capable of doing all these things. All that is needed is to reject the narrowminded attitude to the alcohol question: "Well, it's their problem, not mine!" One of the factors in the fight against alcohol is taking a course aimed at replacing strong alcoholic beverages by beverages with an insignificant alcoholic content -- beer, high-quality wines, and champagne.

Correct alcoholic education, a correct attitude toward alcoholic beverages, must be begun at an early age, and it must be convincing. Doctors, teachers, cultural workers, and journalists have something to think about.

The New Year is approaching. I cannot imagine how it is possible to greet that holiday without the traditional champagne... The New Year and a cup of tea?... It even sounds absurd, without even mentioning how it would look. Don't you agree with me?

Editor's note: This very unexpected letter turned up in the mail addressed to the editor. The unexpected situation consists in the fact that the author of the letter proved to be, for us, the only person who is firmly convinced of the desirability of using wine, and who recommends educating people in the spirit of having cultured drinking parties. In publishing M. Kritentovich's letter, we are refraining from making any comments of our own, suggesting instead that our readers do so.

We await your opinions and judgments.

Other Letters

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 24 Dec 85 p 4

[Letters to the editor, under general heading "Response"]

[Excerpts] A half-year has passed since the promulgation of the well-known party and governmental documents that are aimed at combatting drunkenness, alcoholism, and the making of moonshine. The editorial office has received hundreds of letter during that period of time and a series that has become one of the most active ones in our newspaper is "Norm of Life -- Sobriety."

We gave the opportunity to a very large number of readers of various ages and occupations to express their opinions on the pages of this newspaper. But the letters continue to arrive. One letter that had a

particular response was the one written by reader M. Kritentovich, "Drink, But in Moderation," which was published on 3 December. We printed it under the rubric "An Unexpected Letter," since its author had proved to be, for us, the only reader who was firmly convinced of the desirability of using alcoholic beverages and who recommended educating everyone, including children, in the spirit of having a cultured drinking party. When we printed M. Kritentovich's letter, we deliberately refrained from making any kind of comments, suggesting instead that our readers do so. The editorial office has already received dozens of replies. We are publishing some of them today.

"To Get in the Mood"

I do not agree with the note that the newspaper's editorial office appended to M. Kritentovich's letter, "Drink, But in Moderation?" It's true that his letter to the editor was "unexpected," since the course being taken everywhere today is toward the fight against drunkenness. I shall consider myself to be the second person after him and I am convinced that most normal people are of that opinion.

Actually, traditions do exist and, for some reason, every champion athlete is awarded -- would you believe? -- cups, which have come down to us from remote antiquity, and those cups were intended, most probably, not so that people could drink water out of them. And the New Year's celebration would be inconceivable without champagne. I am convinced that on New Year's eve every family will have a bottle of champagne on the holiday table. There is no need to deny that. But that does not mean that the people living in those homes have a strong attraction to alcoholic beverages. It's simply that the combination of a prettily decorated bottle, the holiday table, and the New Year's [Christmas] tree predisposes people to getting in a festive mood. And drinking a glass of champagne will not do a person any great harm. On the contrary, it will enhance his mood, and sometimes remove his nervous tension... Because it is no secret to anyone that, in recent decades, there has been a sharp increase in the percentage of fatalities from cardiovascular diseases.

Nor do I agree with the proponents of "kvass" weddings. A wedding is an infrequent event for people. I understand a wedding as a mass revelry by the relatives and close friends of the bride and groom, and that same champagne will only heighten and give a festive air to the entire wedding ritual. I am not in favor of having a "sea" of vodka at a wedding. One could even get along entirely without it, especially since, to a certain degree, it somehow cheapens the entire ceremony. There are many good wines, and there is champagne...

True, certain people feel: people at the party will use the quantity of alcoholic beverages on the table in order to judge the prosperity and the lavishness of the hosts and therefore, at certain weddings, there is an excessively large amount of alcoholic beverages, and as a result the wedding loses its solemnity and is turned into an ordinary drinking match.

In conclusion I would like to say: yes, actually moderation is needed, or, as

people still say, "You shouldn't go too far." M. Kritentovich is right, and I can only add that, in addition to good wines, there are cognacs, although I personally do not like them. And doctors recommend small doses of cognac when treating certain diseases. -- Yu. Grebnyuk.

"Not Culture, But Lack of Culture"

I read the letter "Drink, But in Moderation," and I would like to express my opinion.

In our country, cultured drinking has been constantly propagandized for a long time. And now we see the final result of it: how many tragedies, how many instances of absenteeism, how many insults from people who like to "relax a little"... Because a drinking party does not involve only champagne or a good wine, but the champagne is always accompanied by cognac, vodka, etc. And people sometimes get so relaxed that they are completely weak when they go to work.

I can say confidently that if ten people begin to drink in a "cultured" manner during the course of a year, half of them will definitely need medical treatment.

Citizen Kritentovich suggests improving the methods of treating alcoholism. Those words simply set me on edge. I would recommend something different -- isolating those people and giving them the maximum work load, so that they do not have any time left to while away their time with cultured drinking. And the money that is intended for treating drunkards should be used to build children's institutions and rest homes.

From the bottom of my heart I would welcome all measures aimed at combatting both alcoholics and those who are in favor of cultured drinking. -- Respectfully yours, Your constant reader, Chirkov.

"Even If You Move Them to the Mountains"

We agree completely with the author of the letter. We are women. We have families, and our husbands drink sometimes. We feel that even if the stores are moved to the mountains, men will still go there to get wine and vodka.

Nowadays you approach a wine and vodka store and there is a long line there... And it's not just drunks who are standing there. One person might have a celebration or a wedding, and so we think that they need champagne. And New Year's Eve comes just once a year, so people want to greet it with a glass of champagne.

We support the author of the letter: it is necessary to educate people in how to behave in a cultured manner, including how to drink properly. And that topic should be raised in the schools. -- V. Krasikova, V. Lozina, O. Kudryavtseva, Sh. Begaliyeva.

2 April 1986

SOCIAL ISSUES

GEORGIAN MVD CRITICIZED FOR CORRUPTION IN PENAL SYSTEM

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 5 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Nugzar Popkhadze: "You Don't Need To Struggle for Cleanliness, You Need to Sweep Clean!"]

[Text] A while ago the republic MVD reported in the press that the Georgian CP Central Committee had made a principled assessment of serious shortcomings and gross violations of socialist legality that had been brought to light in the republic's corrective labor institutions. The MVD board [kollegiya] was said to have discussed the activities of that administration and its local subunits. The report also stated that the board had directed the heads of the service and its subunits to transform their work radically and establish proper order.

Readers could hardly have failed to take notice of the report, not only because we have long since instituted an atmosphere of openness and trust when it comes to informing the public, but also because at the present stage of our life, when a breeze of renewal appropriate to the times is blowing through the country, public opinion scrutinizes and analyzes every report of this kind with appropriate, qualitative depth and draws the appropriate conclusions.

I must confess that the MVD's report left me with a feeling of dissatisfaction.

The reason: by virtue of my position I was able to attend the extremely principled discussion in the Central Committee, and I have a certain amount of access to the materials of the inspection which, to put it mildly, are unsettling and disturbing. One would have thought that those called upon to answer for the situation would work day and night and inform the public of a well worked-out, thoroughly discussed, and substantiated plan of measures designed to ensure that order will truly be established in this vital sector of the state. Such assurance, moreover, should probably be backed up by information about practical first steps already being taken. We would also benefit by being apprised as to how those who have allowed such a situation to come about in the system's institutions are being called to account.

Unfortunately, that has not happened. Instead, the public has been told that the appropriate bodies have been directed to map out measures to improve their performance radically.

Sure, but what were those people supposed to be doing all this time?

Who is such a report intended for, and what purpose does it serve? Perhaps just to "show the country we've accepted the criticism and reacted properly"? OK, but reacted in what way? With words. As for action--well, there is an old saying: "Action isn't a wolf that will run away into the woods." Action stands waiting.

Doesn't all this showy to-do smack of formalism?

We will leave the answer to that question up to the reader--after the reader has looked into the details of substantiated information concerning matters which, in our opinion, lie concealed behind the MVD's laconic report.

1. In order to make this discussion clear and objective it is worthwhile to remind readers of our 26 October 1982 KOMUNISTI article. "With Faith, Heart, and Clean Hands," which touched upon certain aspects of the fight against crime.

Three months later (KOMUNISTI, 21 January 1983), the esteemed Internal Affairs Minister Guram Gvetadze published an answer to our article titled "Concern for Order Is the Sacred Duty of Everyone in Our Society." In fairness it must be said that Minister Gvetadze acknowledged our article to be very timely, necessary, and valuable. He agreed that many shortcomings and unsolved problems had accumulated in law enforcement. He wrote: "We want to inform readers of what is being done to overcome these shortcomings.... Here and there we will refer to certain criticisms that have been leveled at MVD organs, but let no one think that this is an attempt to slough off the criticism."

Our criticisms were indeed touched upon--and with such tact and reasoning that I personally felt a little awkward: from the headline onward, concrete matters of the fight against crime became cloaked in generalization and were linked in this way to general problems of our day-to-day life that are as yet unresolved (which is natural, of course, as in fact our article pointed out), and the solution of certain major, crucial problems was shown so convincingly not to apply to the republic's law enforcement organs that, I swear, I wondered whether I might have criticized the wrong people, might have been mistaken to yell at the MVD for failure to deal with problems that are the public's (ours) to solve. Above all, what might uninformed readers think?

In short, the reply article contained a great deal that was, in our opinion, debatable. Nevertheless, we refrained from further discussion at the time. There were several reasons. First, the esteemed Minister Gvetadze himself did not intend his article to be polemical--because, as he said, "there is nothing arguable or debatable in this." Second, it seemed that our article had achieved its aim, having to some extent drawn the attention of the public and law enforcement officials to a very grave problem and (as was noted in Minister Gvetadze's article) roused, activated, and rallied public opinion against wrongdoing. This was confirmed by sociological surveys conducted then and later by the Georgian CP Central Committee's Center for the Study

of Public Opinion and by Gosteleradio's Scientific Center. It was also corroborated by about 500 postcards from KOMUNISTI readers.

The minister's reply also stated that the ministry had mapped out a number of concrete measures to eradicate the shortcomings. This principled notice obviated the need for "a reply to the reply," so we decided to establish stronger contacts between the law enforcement organs and the electronic media, to clench the will and the desire of the militia and the media into a single fist to fight wrongdoing.

That is what has happened, and will continue in the future.

But that is not what really counts; what counts, always, is the result. The point is to do something practical, not just acknowledge dutifully that the criticism was substantiated and timely. The point is to make words one with deeds. In this particular case, however, words have not been backed up by appropriate deeds.

There are those who will argue that "the statistics give no cause for alarm." Our reply is, "consoling ourselves with percentages does society no good; it is nothing but self-deception, simple naivete."

Public opinion is again dissatisfied, demands analysis, explanations, and the correct assessment--above all, action leading to results. This is especially true now, in the lead-up to the Congress, when we are self-critically summing up what we have done in all spheres and trying to map our future strategy, choose our basic directions and lines of endeavor correctly, deploy our forces optimally, and seek ways to achieve effectiveness. In this regard, an example of principled position is provided by the Georgian CP Central Committee and its leaders, who are consistently carrying on (and, in accordance with the times, stepping up) the implacable fight against negative phenomena and are demanding that we do likewise.

We can state without hesitation that we consider that all the problems--without exception--that were dealt with in our article 3 years ago are even more grave and topical today.

People have undoubtedly regained their faith in justice and right, but let us not get complacent. The people are by no means ungrateful--they can see what has been done--but they are also well aware that radical elimination of wrongdoing is lagging overall, and that too many parasites and cheats are not scared enough to hide in their holes.

Despite the very proud accomplishments we have achieved in the economy and our spiritual life, and although honesty is no longer the "profession" of just a few, it is clear that we have failed to take proper care of our gains and are in danger, through complacency, smugness, apathy, or passivity, of losing in the wink of an eye that which we struggled so hard to attain. That we are not immune to this, in fact, is manifested by certain tendencies--tendencies such as wheeling-and-dealing, a trend that we have not managed to nullify; thievery and squandering of state property, which we find in so many spheres

of the national economy; and corruption, the scale of which is alarming, as are the number of grafters and their high rank. We have not eradicated drug addiction, the dangers of which the public, I think, has yet to perceive in all depth and seriousness. Thievery still flourishes while some people view it with amazing indulgence.

This latter problem is one which we focused upon at the time. It was stated: Despite some success, the fight against thievery still lacks a "certain something," and that "something" is extremely important.

2. So now we come to that "important something," which turns out to be the basic theme of the polemic that somehow developed between us and the internal affairs minister in the pages of KOMUNISTI. I refer to the shortcomings which diminish the effectiveness and keenness of the fight against crime. I refer above all to the vital need to make punishment inevitable and impose it in such a manner that the criminal never again conceives the desire to do wrong.

We wrote that a thief should not be allowed to feel "at home" while in jail or in a colony, nor should he be able to manage his nefarious affairs from the jail or colony; for him--as for any criminal--unconditional implementation of all norms and stipulations of labor indoctrination are vital and mandatory and must be carried out rigorously and without favor. The thief should not be allowed to upgrade his professional criminal qualifications in the corrective institution. Criminals while serving sentence should be made to wish they were back in Georgia's blessed, resort-like climate. Incurable criminals should be sent to places where the severity of the climate and the severity of the sentence complement each other, where scoundrels cannot (as they do in our colonies) have kindly relatives and friends send in hot cheesecake.

Apparently the inclusion of the "cheesecake theme" in our article diminished the seriousness of our thoughts and proposals in the eyes of some MVD officials (specialists in the field), so they sidestepped any concrete and substantial discussion of the main questions, focused on general subjects, and in this way cast doubt (tactfully, to be sure) upon the competence of the author, who was merely expressing widespread and pervasive public opinion.

What has happened since then? What changed?

The year before last the Georgian CP Central Committee made a study of the situation in the corrective labor system, and then 7 months ago they checked up on its implementation. Unfortunately, even more serious shortcomings and gross violations of socialist legality came to light.

This is one of those instances where public opinion accurately reflects real conditions, and the party's assessment examines its will.

Yes, there are objective difficulties, but overcoming them is not impossible if decisive, implacable, diligent efforts are made. Unfortunately, not everyone who wears the appropriate uniform thinks so, in all sectors and subunits.

3. Drawing upon figures cited in Comrade G. Gvetadze's published reply, let me inform readers of the following: according to statistics, most thefts are committed by young people, 24 percent by minors and 31.8 percent by persons from 18 to 24. As Minister Gvetadze aptly notes, "this shows us in which direction indoctrinational-prophylactic work and the public's active concern should be focused.... The best and quickest means of achieving this is labor indoctrination of young people. Parents who shield their children from physical labor are committing a grave mistake, for does it not cloak a nihilistic attitude toward physical labor?"

Indeed it does, and we unhesitatingly share this very correct axiomatic thesis: instillation of a love of labor, getting people involved in socially useful labor, is the cornerstone of indoctrination. Equally axiomatic, however, is the thesis that labor is the cornerstone of the criminal correction process in those institutions which are, after all, called "corrective labor colonies."

It has been determined that the relevant MVD service has utterly failed to implement this fundamental requirement consistently and equally for everyone in certain colonies.

Convict labor has yet to be organized so as to meet the requirements of regime and internal regulations, the principle of justice stipulating that all, without exception, must perform equal labor. Sometimes the excuse is made that work cannot be provided for all able-bodied convicts. But even in cases where this is fully possible, things have not been managed correctly. In one institution which regularly fails to fulfill plans, for example, officials blame a lack of cement--yet it has been determined that cement is being sold illegally, along with other instances of misuse.

Plans are regularly unfulfilled with respect to transporting labor contingents to work. The reason is that a certain number of the convicts deliberately avoid going out to work, never do a kopeck's worth of anything, and the colony administration is powerless to do anything about it. In fact, convict employment figures are frequently falsified as officials turn a blind eye or even abet it outright. In one case, a certain convict K. had been removed from the colony a month and a half previously, yet documents showed that he was fulfilling the plan 100 percent every day. Another one, M., worked 22 days between 2 October and 23 December, fulfilling the plan by 155 percent; in fact, however, he spent not one day in the colony. Ts-dze, B-a, and G-dze were credited with 21, 17, and 12 work days, respectively, in a month's time--without once setting foot outside the residential zone! One S-dze, whose papers gave an impression of very energetic industriousness, could not say for certain what he had done, where, or when. A certain Z-li was supposed to have fulfilled the daily plan by 133 percent one month, but in fact went out to work only 5 days.

What is going on? Why are some colony employees taking this kind of risk, and for whose benefit?

First let us answer the question of who the administration is so "valiantly" serving: this kind of falsity is being done primarily for the benefit of the carriers of criminal traditions--convicts who enjoy "criminal authority." That is what is at the bottom of it. For years a criminal "elite" that have been placed in the corrective labor colonies to serve sentence have blatantly avoided compulsory labor and disdain physical work, thereby gaining "prestige," and the administrations of the corrective labor or regime institutions, who are fully empowered to put a stop to this arrogance, far from combating the corruption in a vigorous and implacable manner, often actually foster it.

Several cases have been uncovered, moreover, in which convicts have been granted pardon on the basis of fictitious materials and illegally absolved of a previous sentence. Many sentences are not even recorded in the convicts' personal case file. More than 20 such cases of document falsification were detected in just two institutions this year. These acts are not done randomly or for no reason. Many criminals have been released early on the basis of such fictions, or been given higher sentences on the basis of "industriousness" or "good behavior."

Who is going to believe that none of these goings-on are for greed, for gain?!

Bribe-takers, stealers of state property, and speculators are also living in comfortable circumstances--people who have prospered so much at the people's and the state's expense that they have to keep their money inside big couch cushions. You will not see most of these grafters and stealers doing physical work, of which there is plenty. They seek out--and find!--ways to ensconce themselves in relatively light and easy forms of work.

Many such people have taken prior precautions and escape physical labor by means of a certificate of disability.

As a result, the state receives practically no recompense for the damage it has suffered. Only 0.4 percent of the amount of thefts of socialist property this year have been withheld from the thieves' wages. The same is true of restitution for damage to citizens.

There is more. The labor of those who have stolen from the state and honest working people does not even pay back what it costs to keep them while they serve time. Why should honest and industrious people have to sweat in order to support these strong, healthy leeches?

Have you ever heard of such cynicism?!

The parasitism, idleness, and injustice that reign in the corrective labor institutions embolden all criminals, provide rich soil for repeat offenses, and foster the spread and entrenchment of the hollow legend of "criminal romanticism and omnipotence." It is this kind of atmosphere that supplied the criminal world with naive young punk recruits--our children, dear reader.

4. Now the time has come to look at the other side of the coin.

The Central Committee's measures in recent years, in conjunction with the militia's diligence, of course, have helped to step up the fight against thievery and robbery. More and more of the criminal element, the so-called "rightful criminals", have wound up in jail. It must be stated frankly, however, that the "criminal elite" have by no means been totally deprived of freedom in the places of deprivation of freedom. Conditions of high-handedness and anything-goes, which in some places make the "criminally prestigious" elements virtual bosses of the colony, are most alarming. They make use of violence and maltreat the other convicts; it seems nothing can hold them in check. Lest anyone take this assertion to be an exaggeration, let us cite a few instances.

Repeat offender F-ov was able to leave his cell any time of the day or night and stroll around the grounds. He was given the right to visit with friends and relatives without restriction.

Repeat offender K-n, who has been caught gambling many times, remains unpunished.

By means of threats of blackmail and physical violence, repeat offender A-ov forced other convicts to gamble and extorted money and valuables from them which he was able to send home without any hindrance. Some 44,000 rubles and 90 gold items totalling about a kilogram were confiscated from his apartment. And this by no means rare phenomenon has been going on in "severe" and "regime-regulated" atmosphere.

A surprise midnight check-up by a prokuratura team in one of the institutions encountered an astonishing scene. The doors of all the cells in one of the buildings were wide open, and the convicts were going from cell to cell and walking in the corridors as freely as if they were taking their ease at a resort in Pitsunda. Maybe this sounds funny, but it is not.

None of this is a secret to officials of the MVD and its services and subunits: We have cited these instances from their own materials and speeches. That does not mitigate anything, however, for the point is this: Why and how can such things happen in penal institutions?

Why and how does it happen that, as a rule, the "criminal elite" in the colonies are serving sentence in privileged and comfortable circumstances, with special living conditions created for them? Some of them live in separate, carpeted rooms, have colored TV's and, if you can imagine it, air conditioners (last year, incidentally, six TV's and four air conditioners were confiscated from criminals in the colonies). Is it any wonder, then, that they go so far as to hold drunken parties and celebrate various "jubilees"? Ladies of easy virtue have even been brought in to help them pass the time, if you can believe it.

Is that not incredible?

A lot of money is floating around some of the colonies. Last year they "managed" to confiscate 18,000 rubles from convicts. It is also true that

the "rightful criminals" exact tribute from the other convicts, extort money, and force them to engage in gambling. Everyone knows about this, but no one has actually taken action against it. Suffice it to say that not a single case of criminal proceedings has been initiated by the colony administration.

Drunkenness is also prevalent in the colonies. Last year alone, more than 1 ton (!) of alcoholic drinks was confiscated. There are known instances of vodka being distilled in broad daylight on the colony grounds. Some 32 liters of home brew were confiscated in just one of the institutions. No one has tried to determine who was specifically guilty. Some colonies have been hit by drug addiction as well, a problem which, as G. Gvetadze so aptly noted in his published reply, "...we cannot ignore [because] in addition to being a gravely dangerous crime itself, it also fosters crime: young people cannot, of course, get the enormous sums necessary to acquire narcotics except by thievery, robbery, and banditry." If Minister Gvetadze's subordinates had read these very true words as carefully as we did, if they had taken heed of the recommendations and demands and carried them out properly, we would not find it necessary to cry out to the public and the mass media--especially television--"Stop being apathetic; it is you who must have the final say in this matter." I can state with full responsibility that our press, radio, and television are fighting valiantly against drug addiction and against crime generally. They have nothing to be reproached for.

Quite the contrary: it is fitting that they [referent unclear] heed, think about, and accept public opinion's repeated admonishment: Everyone must do their job, especially those who are duty-bound to eradicate this evil in places of incarceration, where there is so much security and so many obstacles. Who is to answer for the fact that narcotics channels into the colonies have not been plugged? Why is the colony administration able to uncover only isolated instances of drug addiction? Why has the administration failed to carry through a single case in connection with the smuggling of narcotics into these institutions? Have colony personnel managed to straighten out and launch the rehabilitation of a single addict in those institutions, which were created for this very purpose? In this regard, and in general, the colonies' medical service also looks pretty pathetic; some of their personnel simply disdain to come to terms with criminal elements, thus creating a shameful pattern of gap between word and deed. Fully applicable to this pattern, probably, is Ilf and Petrov's ingeniously simple and unadorned statement, "You don't have to struggle for cleanliness, you have to sweep clean!"

5. Now about those who are supported to sweep clean.

Minister Gvetadze wrote: "To eradicate these shortcomings, we attach special importance to the task of revamping the cadres and staffing the service with honest, industrious, enthusiastic workers." Indeed, in the past 3 years the ministry has caught quite a few crooked staffers and dismissed them from the organs. It appears we were not mistaken when we wrote how full of trash the sector was. Despite all the ones who were gotten rid of, plenty of crooked workers still remain in their cozy places.

At present there is one staffer for every four convicts in the indoctrinational labor colonies (such a ratio might be the envy of any type of indoctrinational institution, starting with kindergarten). God forbid that what we are about to say should apply to everyone, but it does apply to a hefty proportion of our guardians of law and order--specifically, those whose dishonesty and professional ignorance have reduced the effectiveness of indoctrinational efforts in the colonies virtually to zero.

Lawlessness and dishonesty have gone so far that a substantial portion of colony staffers, far from exerting a good influence, have themselves come under the corrupting influence of inveterate criminals.

Burduli and Tabuyev, officials of one such institution, came to be so "obliged" to repeat-offender O. that they bowed to his categorical demand and placed his brother-in-law [son-in-law?] in the colony store as a salesman. He facilitated the regular bringing in of un-invoiced goods, which they sold for an arm and a leg to the convicts.

Salia, the head of one institution, granted full freedom of movement to one repeat offender, who was even personally allotted an extended-visit room (!!).

A number of cases have been detected in which, in several of the colonies, staffers bring narcotics and drinks in to the convicts, and often act as go-betweens between them and criminal elements outside. They also act as go-betweens between groups of gamblers. On the thieves' orders they go to relatives and friends to collect the money they have lost, and are paid very well for it. The procurator has instituted proceedings against one colony's former staffer, Berdzenishvili. He passed a letter on to the family of inmate P-yan, in which the latter requested them to send money to cover what he had lost at cards. Of the 1,800 rubles collected, Berdzenishvili appropriated 1,000 for himself and demanded an extra 100 from the inmate as a "fee" for bringing in the 800.

That is why we wrote that efforts to establish law and order have been hampered above all by the fact that not all of those entrusted with enforcing and implementing the law have "clean hands." This is the question of questions.

The situation is not going to be corrected by the old method, in which professionally untrained, casual persons are assigned to work in these institutions, often in posts of leadership.

Sometimes ministry officials plead a shortage of cadres, arguing that working in the colony is not a prestige job, and hence it is hard to train and recruit good cadres. Perhaps this should be taken into account, but it is not the crucial factor, because average wages in the MVD organs are relatively high, there are bonuses, and workers enjoy substantial benefits; that is why there are plenty of people who want to work in the militia. It is well known that in the GAI (motor vehicle inspectorate), the departments concerned with preventing speculation and theft of socialist property, investigative units, and several other MVD organs there is a broad choice of applicants. The question is, why do people rush to hire on in the organs?

Why is it that certain dirty and unscrupulous colony staffers will do anything, legal or illegal, to keep their position in the system, stopping at nothing, even suspicious liaison with criminal elements? And as for prestigiousness, it is the system's staffers and officials who should be most concerned for their own authority. The most effective way is to clean up its own ranks, because prestige is not fostered by a method in which dishonest workers are so grossly coddled, to put it mildly. By way of illustration, let us cite the example of N. Oniani, the former head of one of the colonies.

During a raid conducted jointly on 5 August 1981 by TV personnel and the MVD's Administration To Combat Speculation and the Theft of Socialist Property, quite by chance they found a briefcase which contained N. Oniani's passport, 1,000 rubles, eight diamond rings, a driver's license, a notebook, and a key to the office safe (!). In a statement taken by ministry officials, he acknowledged that he had in fact lost his briefcase at the Kirov Bazaar bazaar, but he categorically denied that it contained money and valuables worth 15,000 rubles. An internal investigation (which, incidentally, dragged on quite a while) failed to determine the owner of the goods (!) and concluded "with iron logic" that it did not belong to Oniani, because the time-frames of the sale of the rings did not coincide with periods when Oniani was on leave and out sick. No one seemed concerned that Oniani had violated standard procedures and had concealed from MVD officials the fact that documents and the key to the office safe had been lost. Nor did anyone assess properly the fact that this "experienced" official had with great dispatch got in touch with a convict who had once served time in a colony under Oniani's jurisdiction and had directed him (!) to find the lost briefcase. Two months went by before Oniani was dismissed from the post of colony head, and then the day before New Years he received the "gift" of a new job. He worked a year and a half in the ministry apparatus, "distinguished" himself, was promoted, and then on 20 June last year was appointed deputy head of another colony. One can hardly guess how far this would have gone if a party organ had not taken an interest in the case.

That decision is a textbook example of lack of principle.

Clearly, these and other no less eloquent instances of liberalism and outright protectionism are no secret. They have even served as examples to emulate. Of course, it is difficult to look upon all this and ask workers who have perhaps done even worse things to give a principled answer.

6. This article has gone on at some length. Now let us draw some conclusions:

When socialist legislation, under the aegis of state decrees, has defined the form and content as well as social, moral, and societal aspects of carrying out a sentence, it emphatically reflects a most noble goal: The state is vitally concerned with the criminal's corrective indoctrination, the convict's spiritual cleansing and renewal, with the aim of returning him to society as a full-fledged member after he has served his time.

The state and society as a whole are by no means indifferent as to the circumstances in which the very complex process of rehabilitating the criminal and putting him back on the right path proceed.

Unfortunately, the conditions prevailing in the republic's penal system today, the unlawful, irresponsible, and dishonest actions of a certain portion of its personnel, besmirch and blacken the good name of Soviet jurisprudence and its principles, they undermine and wreck everything which serves man's spiritual restoration. It is as if someone were to drop poison into a reservoir instead of a small dose of chlorine, and the lethal water then rushed through a thousand channels to people expecting only clear, purified water. It means that a crime detected and sentenced continues to develop and spread, with even more shocking and ugly content and worse prospects. It means that society's, the collective's, and the family's expectations and hopes have been dashed, that the spiritual trauma remains unhealed. Let us not forget that the treatment of an incarcerated person and his family is a specific one. Equally specific and very subjective are the environment, views, attitude, and emotion of the inmate's family and friends with regard to his serving sentence. All of it has a corresponding counterreaction in society and, therefore, we may state with certainty, also a negative educative and prophylactic effect.

It is, then, a political matter.

There is only one way to approach such matters and promote positive resolution of them--openness.

Many years of practical experience in the republic corroborate this. This line of approach has been made the law, and unconditional implementation of it is demanded by the CPSU Central Committee, which calls upon us to rely trustfully and to the maximum on the moral energy of public opinion in the fight against negative phenomena.

Experience tells us that there will be critics who say, "Was it necessary to bring all this filth and wrongdoing out in the open?" And they will back up this stance with the "heartrending" formula, "What will people say?"

Let us console such critics: The people are well aware of all this and are judging it as it should be judged. The people are also appreciative of the fact that thanks to today's party and state practices, thanks to unflinching exposure of shortcomings and concrete efforts, our society's understanding has become so much stronger that the policy of "saying nothing," of hushing-up, winking at the truth, and handing out information on painful problems in easy doses--a policy which could never lead to real victory--no longer makes sense.

Let no one think, then, that the specific problem of the "kitchen" of criminal rehabilitation and the corrective labor institutions, which has practically never been the subject of open discussion, is within the sole competence of the law enforcement organs. It may be considered a rather "awkward" issue, but as the above-cited instances attest, the situation that has developed here is so bad and alarming that we must lift the taboo of silence once and for all and call things by their right name.

and of the other side of the road, and it is pleasant for us to write about
the other side of the road. The other side of the road is available here:

"It's a dirty, unpleasant job, no question about it. But after all, we are
not people who shirk the dirty work. We're newspapermen, and publicists
must be allowed to leave 'baseness and poison' unlabeled." [In Russian]

We are also well aware that it is not easy or fun to have to read all this,
especially for those who are responsible for organizing and administering law
enforcement and ensuring unconditional compliance with party and state
directives. As human beings we can understand this, but when it is a
principled matter of fundamental values there is no real choice, and as the
expressed G. Chepur writes, "We must have the courage to suffer the public
frustration of misunderstanding our work, so that we may eradicate them utterly
and then we will be able to sleep." We are fully in agreement with this current
policy and therefore we are doing our utmost in the other direction. We are
trying to point out to the press, to call things by their right
names. We also believe that in this way we will rally leading public opinion
to the support of the NPD's leadership, toward whose nucleus we are filled
with a spirit of respect and sincere, businesslike friendship, and which has
always set a personal example in the fight for moral cleanliness, for law
and order.

We have been impelled to write this article by our sense of a common goal,
which is to serve the interest of our party, our country, and our people.

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DSV: 10/12/11

SOCIAL ISSUES

AzSSR: SCHOOL REFORM IMPEDED BY BUREAUCRATIC NEGLECT

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 1 December 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial noting that "much work has been and is being done in our republic on school reform. Along with this, some party, soviet, and enterprise leaders are still not giving the necessary emphasis to the reform's demands, and are giving no active help to the schools and people's education organs. One of the major duties of the reform is the basic improvement of the job training, education, and trade orientation of the students. Unfortunately, this basic question has been forgotten in certain rayons--they are not concerned with it." The primary party organization is arranging for permanent work slots for students in cooperative education programs in industrial institutions. Rayons criticized in this regard are Zardab, Gadabay, Lerik, Gubadly, Yardymly, and Kalbajar.

TEACHING OF ARABIC, PERSIAN, TURKISH DISCUSSED IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 1 December 1985 carries on page 4 a 100-word Azerinform report on a republic conference on "current questions concerning the theory and methodology of teaching the languages and literatures of the Near and Middle East." Orientalists from Leningrad, Tashkent, Dushanbe, Tbilisi and Ufa participated in the conference. "They discussed characteristics of the methodology of teaching Arabic, Persian and Turkish, and ways to improve the study of the literatures of the peoples of the Near and Middle East in the higher schools of the Soviet Union.

AzSSR IMPROVEMENTS IN RURAL CULTURE CENTERS URGED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 8 December 1985 carries on page 2 a 500-word Azerinform report on a joint plenum of cultural and educational, higher school, and scientific administration workers' trade union organizations to discuss "improving the use of clubs and sports facilities." It was noted that "there are serious shortcomings in the activity of republic cultural education centers, especially in rural rayons. There are no permanent clubs in many rural residential areas, and one out of every four clubs needs basic repairs. A significant improvement in cultural-educational and mass political work in mountainous and distant rural rayons is demanded." Pointing out that "in these rayons, as earlier, there are not enough specialized cultural education workers, the reports adds that "housing and living conditions for specialists appointed to these rayons are important factors in keeping the cadres in rural areas. One must make a wider use of spiritual and material incentives in the work conducted with cadres.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH CARE IN AzSSR CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbi on 10 December 1985 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial criticizing children's health care in a number of rayons. "The preservation of the health of mothers and children in some rayons is unsatisfactory. This is primarily because local party and soviet organizations are not giving enough thought to questions of health and hygiene, and no serious control is exerted over the work of medical centers and physicians. Conditions in a number of these institutions are not meeting present demands. It is not by chance that certain data in this sector lag behind all-union levels." It is added that "analysis of infant mortality rates reveals that preventive measures are not being taken on time." Problems are encountered primarily in rural and isolated rayons.

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CSO: 1830/358

CULTURE

COLLECTED WORKS OF PASTERNAK PUBLISHED

LD140951 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 14 TASS--Collected works by Boris Pasternak in two volumes have been put out in a print of 100,000 copies by Moscow's Khudozhestvennaya Literatura Publishers. The first volume includes verses written by the poet between 1912 and 1959 and all his poems and the second his prosaic works and autobiographic notes. The introduction was written by Academician Dmitriy Likhachev, well-known for his studies of Russian culture.

Boris Pasternak grew up among outstanding Russian writers, artists and musicians who held our cultural heritage sacred and essential and considered it a firm and inviolable foundation of their work, the scholar told a TASS correspondent. Small wonder that the poet used to say in his last years that he was "bound to Russia, its people, its past, its glorious present and its future." He also said that he was bound to Russia by work. Indeed, the roots of our old culture and contemporaneity intricately intertwined in his poetry, especially as regards the Russian language.

The high professionalism of Pasternak as a poet, prose writer and translator, his inspired and dedicated work with the language and imagery and his striving to cognize the world "to its foundation, to its core" leave no room for hack poets as Pasternak put poetry "above the Alps," the academician said.

Pasternak wanted complete dedication not only from poets but from readers. His richly metaphoric poetry makes somewhat difficult reading. But it is enchanting and sparkling with brilliant innovations and remarkable insights.

Pasternak's poetry not only teaches us poetic skills but also gives us lessons of life. You will rarely find in a poet such a solid blend of work and personal life.

Many Soviet poets have been influenced and continue to be influenced by Pasternak. This influence is today sensed especially keenly in the lyrical poetry of Bella Akhmadulina.

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CSO: 1800/261

CULTURE

BONDAREV LINKS CULTURAL HERITAGE, PROGRESS

PM031321 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Yuriy Bondarev article under the rubric "Precongress Discussion": "Cultural Heritage"]

[Excerpts] Among the acute problems of our life that are currently being discussed nationwide, we must not for a moment forget our attitude toward culture, because the culture of each nation contains a partial answer to the riddle of the meaning of human life.

We know that tradition and the past are the legacy of the chief qualities of a people's spiritual energy, whereas rejecting traditions is like exchanging the glitter of diamonds for the cold gleam of ice.

Indeed, in our Russian culture there is no need to become obsessed with superficial innovation, introduced from outside as a rule, garish in appearance, but dubious on account of its grinding monotony. The will of the people's choice--that is, the manifestation of the people's consciousness--and society's political will shape the spiritual image of the time. The ideal of a cultured state is to enrich, improve, and protect its heritage, the unredeemed gift presented to us by the past.

What, then, is our culture? It is the Kremlin, the old Arbat, Pushkin's wisdom, the Sukharevskaya tower, the phenomenal Lomonosov, the northern village architecture, the great masters' paintings, the Decembrists, freedom, Tolstoy's world, Lenin's genius, the October Revolution, and socialism. It is also Sholokhov's artistic discoveries, folksongs, yellowing fields in summer, spring water, the roofs of your hometown, a sunset over a forest in fall, pale blue shadows on snowdrifts in February, and everything that is the material and nonmaterial expression of the people's talent and historical awareness.

Can the inexplicable destruction be explained? By the ill-considered or morbidly tendentious 1935 plan for the reconstruction of Moscow, for instance? Or the "modernist architectural clean-up of the city" as advocated by the ideologists of constructivism? Although, incidentally, a great deal that happens in this world can be explained by toying with and hiding behind

"revolutionary" phrases about the iron stride of progress--even including why the Strastnoy monastery, that architectural gem, was demolished in the thirties; why the picturesque and unique Zaryadye District with its church and national monuments disappeared in the fifties being perpetuated by a landmark, however--the cumbersome Prudnyy Hotel--along with the new American-style boulevard. Why a glass pyramid had to be erected at the entrance to Gorkiy Street which was an old-established spectacle; and why the charming Zamoskvorechye with its cozy homey atmosphere, its old buildings, priceless church paintings and frescoes, and its age-old trees has been embellished by squares in places where not so long ago there were solid, handsome buildings in the Russian Empire style.

From a sense of prudence, shame, and embarrassment I will not name the dozens of beautiful, artistically valuable monuments which helped to make up Moscow's unique historical environment and which have sunk into oblivion, disappeared forever, during the last 10-15 years at the whim of the Main Administration for Architecture.

Nevertheless, I will mention them. On the right bank of the Moskva River, the Slavinaya Ulitsa continues, that the entire right-hand side of Tolstskaya Ulitsa, the Bolshaya Andronikovskaya and Vokzalnaya Ulitsa have been destroyed, as have part of the Volkhonka, the Nizhegorodskiy station, the Osterman-Tolstoy house, the Rakhmaninov house, the Belinskiy house, the 18th century mansions on Bakuninskaya Ulitsa, the Taganka market stalls, the old Tapanka, the 18th century residences and aristocratic mansions on Ulitsa Dimitrova, the Turgenev Library, the 18th century residences on Kalyayevskaya Ulitsa, buildings connected with the life of Lenin, Pushkin, Tolstoy, Chekhov, Turgenev, and Tchaikovsky. And I would like to cite Lenin here: "Rebuild Moscow, but ensure that not a single monument of ancient architecture or anything valuable created by the artistic genius of the Russian people suffers." If there had been publicity and widespread discussion, many of the mistakes in our life could have been avoided. Some projects, including the reconstruction of Moscow, were killed by the selfish (and of the self-appointed guardians of modernity, by narrow party departmental interests and personal predilections of lovers of frivolous transformations rather than the interests of the people, their aspirations, and expectations. And this has led to the fatal violation of legislation on the protection of monuments of military glory of the Russian state and national shrines.

I am not saying that we do not have brilliant, talented architects; but what has happened to the triad of architecture--beauty, utility, and strength? If architecture is the mirror image of the epoch, the last thing you would wish our children to remember are the gray panels of standardized houses, the multistory aquariums, the ugly boxes carefully laid out around windswept squares.

Recalling Lev Tolstoy's words, "The city is the work of the people," I feel that the city of Moscow is the work of the people. The city of Moscow is the work of the people.

of highly poisonous waste gases from the Shchekino chemical combine. But I must mention at the same time with a feeling of satisfaction and hope that the Central Committee recently adopted measures of utmost importance to improve the estate of one of the greatest writers of all times and peoples, and I would like to hope that the unique universal value--Yermak's folk song--will be preserved in the unique universe of culture, which will be preserved as long as mankind exists.

For years now we have felt bitter concern when thinking about the shrine and pearl of Siberia--Lake Baykal--whose crystal clear water is steadily being polluted by industrial waste year after year, despite major resolutions to protect it. Just remember Lake Onega, just as unique as Baykal with regard to the purity of its fresh water, which can now be drunk safely only 40 km from the shore; or the renowned Visimskoye reserve in the Urals where a reservoir covering 400 hectares is to be built to supply drinking water to Kirovograd city and where unique species of trees are already being felled and roads built, although according to the project the depth of this new basin based on peat bogs will not exceed 1.5, 3, or 4 meters, which means that the water will hardly be fit to drink. A constant torture to the mind is the "Project of the Century" as Voropayev, director of the Institute of Water Problems, has dubbed the project which extremely alarms us all by its almost frivolous arbitrariness. Where common sense has had no part in providing a basis for technical thought, and where this thought is not sufficiently thorough, approximation cannot be the vanguard of scientific thought. May Comrade Voropayev, the advocate of a decisive surgical intervention in the organism of nature, generously forgive me, but it seems to be that he would come closer to the truth if he displayed more of an inclination for self-examination and adopted a more or less precise either by changing the title of his work to "Is the Project of the Century Not Dangerous?" In the opinion of many prominent scientists, there are no confidence-inspiring guarantees that when part of the flow of the northern rivers (5.8 cubic km) is diverted to the south this will produce the desired effect rather than transform the plains of northern and chernozem Russia into waterlogged swamps and salt-marshes. After all, the rape of nature has in the past led to the ruin and decline of ancient civilizations. Furthermore, the diversion of the rivers would result in the irreplaceable loss of 388 priceless historical and cultural monuments of the Russian North. Getting carried away over their drawing boards, the authors of the "project of the century" did not take into account that the Russian people's culture dates back 100 happy, if difficult, years here in the north.

And I would very much like to hope that patient good sense will ultimately replace the dangerous technocratic impatience and local ambitions and lust for power; that democratic discussion of the "project of the century" and broad publicity will make possible to find not the gold mean but the golden truth and firmly establish common sense and wise expediency and to prevent mistakes, as was the case when a great misfortune was averted in the area of the lower Ob shore, thank God, to this day gas and a major share of oil is being produced. Words of warning from writers and the public at the time helped in making the correct decision and refraining from the construction of the Shchekino chemical combine project.

No, we cannot enter history walking backward. We must enter it looking forward and glancing back, so as not to lose sight of past landmarks which have already warmed the hearts of the generations that went before us. Preserving the past means preserving our spiritual equilibrium; it does not mean being conservative, it means taking care of and perfecting ourselves.

At times we confuse civilization and culture. Civilization is only a small part of culture, its shadow, a one-sided projection of its energy which frequently sets man a snare by promising him comfort and convenience. It imposes on him a need for material things and a thirst for consumption. It lets him the triumph of formulas, missiles, right angles, highways, cars, television sets, and various kinds of imitations of art in advertising campaigns. The consumer society civilization promotes cosmopolitan fashion, feminization and masculinization, the status of money, distractions, pop idols, a leveling of talents, slick truths, and the Russian brand of Pepsi Cola. There is a great deal that we cannot avoid, but we must be discriminating.

Lack of a scientific approach, neglect, and thoughtlessness in respect to one's culture and the cheap lessons learned from our neighbors who live in the direction of the setting sun are two sides of the same coin. We have no right to sweep out the past with the iron broom of technocratic recklessness; we would risk sweeping out the people's spirit, self-awareness, love, pride, and dignity thus committing a totally unjustifiable crime against our land.

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COPYING

SUPPORT THE GYPSY CULTURE STRIKE

Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 2, Jan 86 p 5

[Article by G. Demeter, doctor of pedagogical sciences and professor, and N. Demeter, research assistant of the Ethnography Institute imeni N. N. Miklukho-Maklay of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the "Advantages of Socialism" rubric: "In a Single Family"]

[Text] Recently we had the occasion to become acquainted with an article of the well-known French sociologist Jean-Pierre Lecomte, "The Gypsies: The Culture and Society". It is not an easy task to read the article, but it is very interesting. It tells us about the life of the Gypsies in modern society, their culture, their language, their customs, their traditions, their social backwardness and their illiteracy with social injustice, discrimination and prejudices.

Indeed, in the majority of the countries of the West the situation of the Gypsies is quite difficult. Deprived of any kind of documents proving their identity, they essentially are people with no citizenship. Illiteracy among them is reaching 92 percent.

Now all this recalls the fate of the Gypsies in prerevolutionary Russia, and how far it is from our reality! It is not romance which drives the Gypsies to roam about under tsarism, but necessity, lack of education and oppression. The immediate consequence of the lack of education is that they are illiterate. Over the years the Gypsies did not receive any kind of education. In the past years there was no talk about receiving an education. It was possible to count those who were literate on one's fingers. V.I. Lenin, studying the numbers of the national composition of students in the primary schools of the Sankt-Peterburg educational district, placed the figure "4" on the line "Gypsies."

Close Reference Points

The Great Russian Encyclopedia, 1969 Edition of the Union of Soviet

Socialist Republics, and the construction of socialism in our country have fundamentally changed the entire manner of life of the Gypsies. They have been granted rights equal with other peoples, and measures have been taken which are directed towards introducing them to a settled way of life and to mastering various professions and culture. On 1 October 1926, the decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR "On Measures for Assisting the Transition of Nomadic Gypsies to a Working and Settled Way of Life" was issued. The first Gypsy kolkhozes are being created in Central Asia, Belorussia, the Ukraine, the Northern Caucasus and in other regions, and Gypsy producers' arteis are being organized in Moscow. Each year the influx of Gypsies into industry and agriculture is increasing.

The Gypsy section within the Institute for the Enlightenment of the Peoples of the East, an establishment which has done much for raising the culture of a number of national minorities and for their international education, has conducted great cultural and educational work among Gypsies in Leningrad. In out-of-town meetings being organized directly in Gypsy camps, the party's policy in regard to small nationalities has been explained, as well as the advantages of a settled way of life. Circles for the elimination of illiteracy and an amateur Gypsy ensemble have been at work, and aid has been rendered in finding jobs for Gypsies and in placing their children in schools.

At the end of the 1920's, for the first time in the history of our country a Gypsy written language was created and the foundations for a literary language were developed.

Many Gypsies fought for the paternal home and for the Soviet Homeland on the fronts of the last war and gave their life, defending the honor and freedom of the Socialist Fatherland.

Propagating the notorious idea of "racial purity," the fascist barbarians set before themselves the goal of the total annihilation of the Gypsies. The mass extermination of the peaceful citizens of Gypsy nationality was carried out by the fascists everywhere in the Europe conquered by them, including in the temporarily occupied territory of the Soviet Union. But, as we see, their insidious plans were not realized. Now more than 200,000 citizens of our country, not being shy and afraid, are saying about themselves: "Yo rom" -- "I am a Gypsy."

From a Camp of Nomads to a Settled Way of Life

Under the Soviet regime in our country, there have been neither economic nor social or political reasons for a nomadic way of

life. The measures undertaken for finding jobs for Gypsies and for providing them with a place to live and a free education for their children have led to the fact that their life has gradually changed.

Meanwhile, it is no secret that now and then on the streets of cities and villages we still see people in Gypsy national costumes who are engaged in fortune-telling and the sale of hand-made goods. Indisputably, this is a negative fact which reflects the traditional occupations of the Gypsies in the past. However, it is gradually being eradicated.

We know many Gypsy families in which there are qualified workers, engineers, doctors, lawyers, pedagogues and musicians with a higher specialist education. In particular, our family is represented on the Soviet stage by the Moskontsert [Moscow Concert Association] singers P. G. Demeter, and L. Demeter, who, incidentally, is the first female Gypsy who has graduated from the Moscow State Conservatory imeni P. I. Chaykovskiy. The composer P. S. Demeter, one of the founders of the modern Gypsy song, has written many native-sounding songs.

Much has been done by the Soviet government for the development of the national art of the Gypsies. First of all, something should be said about the creation in Moscow in 1931 of the only Gypsy theater in the world--the "Romen." Its performances, in propagating the Soviet way of life, have had an enormous educational influence on the Gypsy spectators.

We would like to emphasize that the "Romen," in reviving the best traditions of national art, has become a distinctive barrier on the path of the so-called Tsyganshchina [Translator's note: roughly translated as Gypsyism; the suffix "shchina" usually has a negative connotation] and of the imitation of folk art which belittles and vulgarizes the latter. But, unfortunately, not all the problems in this area have yet been solved.

Modern rhythms, lack of taste, and the propagation from the stage of antiquated customs and ways, which unfortunately are penetrating both the airways and gramophone records, are nevertheless threatening the Gypsy people's art. Such is the case: an imitation Gypsy work is passed off as songs of the Gypsies. An imitation Gypsy performance of songs and dances by non-Gypsy artists also damages the art of the Gypsies. Of course, every actor has the right to perform the songs and dances of any nationality, but at the same time the observance of one condition--not to pervert folk art--is essential.

The fact that the works of classical authors (A. Pushkin, L. Tolstoy, M. Gorkiy and others) have become the property of

the Gypsy reader, and also of the spectator thanks to the "Romen" theater, has been one of the results of the cultural revolution in our country.

The Gypsy writers A. Germano, N. Pankov, M. Bezlyudskiy, and the contemporary prosaists and poets I. Rom-Lebedev, P. Satkevich, I. Khrustalev, A. Dulkevich and L. Manush, have competently gone into multinational Soviet literature with their works.

Since 1928, the works of Gypsy authors in their native language have been published in our country 261 times and with an edition of about 300,000 copies. They have been widely translated into the many languages of our country and of foreign states.

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CSO: 1830/276

CULTURE

MUSIC'S ROLE IN SOVIET SOCIETY ANALYZED

PM071001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 86 First Edition p 7

[Article by Yu. Keldysh, secretary of the USSR Union of Composers board and doctor of art criticism: "Time Dictates. Ideological Commitment and Skill"]

[Text] Art must address everything that stirs people and put this into graphic, artistically perfect form. Only in this way can it be truly close and dear to the heart and mind of man.

The most diverse phenomena of our reality have found reflection in the creativity of Soviet composers.

This diversity of themes demands equally diverse forms, genres, and means for its embodiment. The disputes that sometimes arise over what is more important--a song or a symphony, choral or instrumental music--are totally groundless and have no real foundation to them. Every genre, like every art form--poetry, music, art, and theater--fulfills its own function and cannot be substituted by anything else.

The achievements of Soviet music are indisputable and evident. But there is still a great deal that retards its growth and prevents it from keeping pace with those tasks which the party sets for every participant in building socialism and each of us individually. Why is it so often the case that concert halls are only half full when works by not "the most renowned" Soviet composers are being performed? Why does the spectators remain unsatisfied with many operas based on subjects from the contemporary life of our society? And why, on the other hand, do appearances by far from the best variety collectives give rise to a frenzied hullabaloo? These are all very serious questions to which we must constantly return. We could, of course, refer to shortcomings in the work of concert organizations and musical theaters, to their inertia, their lack of interest in propagandizing what is new. It goes without saying that these shortcomings do exist and that this is a subject for special attention. But is it only a question of these shortcomings?

Are not we ourselves, composers and critics, partly to blame for the fact that at times the broad audience is somewhat mistrustful of new names unfamiliar

to them and does not crowd around the names of famous composers. Do we see these names on the posters? And are there not too many great, important stereotyped works that appears in our country alongside really beautiful, highly artistic productions which not only fail to meet with due regard from the critics, but are shamefully passed over in silence or even commendably lauded?

When discussion turns to phenomena of this kind, the conversation is usually limited to the field of songs and variety music. And indeed, it is here, perhaps, that it is easiest of all for bad taste, vulgarity, and, frankly, hack work to strike root, of which the press has written on more than one occasion.

But a considerable number of works and other phenomena, in the form of cantatas--appear, in which greyness and poverty of ideas, devoid of topical themes. The so-called "musical" films, based on serious musical literature and drama, has become a miserable, predictable thing. The most frequently put together according to a very simple, unvaried method. To the correspondingly prepared text is added a certain quantity of music limited to a few banal and colorless tunes which, moreover, are repeated throughout the action so many times that it becomes importunate and tedious. The result is primitive, a coarse vulgarization of the theme, although, with the aid of hackneyed operatic methods, those who put on such works actually manage to raise a laugh in the audience.

It is not at all reprehensible to laugh--it is a question of how this laughter is achieved. After intensive work we need to relax, and there is a totally legitimate wish to rest, be entertained, and after all, we need music that corresponds to this need--"light," "easy," whatever we want to call it.

And if anyone should protest that the domestic light music is too shiny, and jazz, pop music, and rock music with their pounding, drumming, persistent rhythms, is something else, we can remind such a purist that there was a time when even the waltz was considered indecent and almost immoral. Now we can only smile when we speak of this. Other times--other songs...and other rhythms, we add to ourselves. The rhythms of S. Prokofiev's music, which the composer's opponents once christened "football music," are also very far from the soft, flexible rhythms of Chopin.

I do not share the denunciatory pathos of those who regard rock music as some kind of dangerous epidemic illness which must be destroyed at the root. Such an attitude not only does not lead to a positive result but has none, because there are many lovers of rock music in our country and we must face the truth in the face.

Yes, we know that in the West rock music is frequently the accompaniment to mystic, religious, or exotic rites accompanied by plentiful use of drugs, which even leads to crime. But is the root of the evil in the music itself

or in something else? This must be looked into calmly and seriously, as must the practice of work by jazz, rock, pop, and other variety or amateur groups, and the good must be separated from the bad, and the artistic from the anti-artistic.

Without this painstaking analysis, it is difficult to say what predominates here--art, albeit "light" and entertaining, but skillful and sophisticated in its way, or cheap, market pseudoart. Why is music placed in a special position among the arts and its role in society limited only to the function of entertainment?

Worst of all is the fact that this kind of attitude is supported by certain press organs, youth organs in particular. On the pages of the latter, one has had to encounter articles openly in favor of light, easily understood, but so ephemeral songs of a day. Even the songs of the fifties, in the opinion of the author of one publication in a youth journal, have become antiquated and need new "arrangement." But only that engendered by a superficial, transient fashion rather than by a real social need ages quickly.

It is strange to read correspondence in our press, the author of which, shoking with delight, wrote of the hysterical vells of a well-known female variety singer: "The musicians are hysterical, the accompanists are hysterical. Everyone is hysterical. The whole world is hysterical." This is no longer simply an aesthetic stance but something more serious to put us on our guard. From where, from what cloudy source did the correspondent get his idea of the contemporary world shuddering in hysterical convulsions?

A large share of the responsibility for shortcomings in our musical life rests without doubt with the USSR Union of Composers, which incorporates a fairly large group of critics and musicologists. But their voice is not heard in the broad press, and if it is heard from time to time it is very timid and indecisive. Music critique lacks boldness and persistency in the struggle to establish its principled positions. There are few people who competently look into questions of the mass genres, and there is too much abstract theorizing far removed from reality. Comprehensive ideological and aesthetic appraisal of a production is frequently substituted by formal analysis of scholastic arguments over which external, structural indications determine the "contemporaneity" of music. What is more, these prescriptions are based on the works of any one "selected" group of composers, and everything that does not fit into the procrustean bed of such narrow schemes is rejected on no other grounds or is simply ignored as if it did not exist. In theory, "generalizations" of this kind are unsupported because of their onesidedness, and in practice they are actually capable of engendering only harmful cliques.

The critic must have breadth of view and be able to rise above limited, subjective bias and antipathies. But the main thing is to feel the pulse of life and hear the step of time. The party not only does not restrict the creative search of arts figures but, on the contrary, clearly speaks of the necessity to "further develop diverse, realistic forms, styles, and genres."

Precongress CPSU documents note that "the party will concern itself with the aesthetic education of the working people and younger generations in the best examples of native and world arts culture," and that, with the people's growing cultural level, the role of art and its influence on society will also increase. But, at the same time, responsibility for how we work and what contribution we make to the general cause of the entire country will also increase many times over. "To shape the moral and psychological climate"--art's important task in Soviet society is defined thus. This task can only be carried out by art that is rich in content and of a high artistic level, art that makes no concessions to cheap, philistine taste, but also art that does not shut itself up within itself, within its own narrow, purely professional interests, but art that is effective, healthy, full-blooded, living one life with the whole country.

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CSO: 1800/086

CULTURE

MULTILINGUAL AZERI POETS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 6 December 1985 carries on page 7 a 1400-word review by Nizami Maharramov, scientific worker at the Azerbaijan Republic Manuscript Collection, of Mehdi Aghasi's "History of Khoy" (Tabriz, "Shafag": 1971), which surveys the history of Khoy, a city in Iranian Azerbaijan, and gives biographies of leading literary figures throughout the centuries. The reviewer points out that Azeri poets writing in Arabic and Persian "knew the fine points of Arabic and Persian as well as those of their own mother tongue. It is not by chance that the work often mentions that Azeri writers and poets knew Arabic and Persian very well and wrote touching, heartfelt, and memorable poetry in those languages." He also notes that Azeri writers working in the Pahlavi period are not mentioned because "he was unable to say the truth. This is not to say that a patriotic scholar like Mehdi Aghasi did not see the oppression and torture of the prominent figures in Azeri literature under the Pahlavis or feel the bitterness of racism."

SOUTHERN AZERBAIJAN NATIONAL LIBERATION TALES REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 6 December 1985 carries on page 6 a 1000-word review by Vasif Nasiboghlu of Hamid Mammadzade's collection of short stories, "The Stolen Moment" (Baku, "Yazyshy": 1984); the stories are all concerned with "certain aspects of the heroic, historical revolutionary struggle of the Southern Azerbaijani people during 1941-1945." These stories "describe various stages of the revolutionary movement in Southern Azerbaijan."

DIVIDED AZERBAIJAN THEME OF PLAY

[Editorial Report] Baku AZARBAYJAN in Azeri No 11, 1985 carries on pages 22-65 Ilyas Afandiyev's two-act historical play "Khurshidbanu Natavan," which discusses the partition of Azerbaijan by Russia and Iran in the early 19th century and the death of Natavan, the daughter of the last Khan of Karabagh, concerning the country's reunification. The theme of the play is enunciated in the opening scene, a conversation between Natavan and the vice regent of the Caucasus. The vice regent says: "... It is a pity that half of this people has been separated from you," to which Natavan replies: "This is our tragedy, Your Excellency. The dividing of the Azerbaijani people, who possess an ancient history, between two great states, the separation of brother from sister, are unjust." The play ends with Natavan expressing her certainty that "a free Azerbaijan which has found its national unity and liberation awaits us at the end of these precipitous paths."

AzSSR: BETTER PLANNING OF ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ASKED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 20 December 1985 carries on page 1 a 600-word Azerinform report on a joint meeting of the Azerbaijan Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments, the AzSSR Academy of Sciences on problems in the development of archeological research in Azerbaijan. It was pointed out that "the ancient archeological periods of Azerbaijan, primarily Baku, are poorly studied. There is no planning in the study of the relations between the ancient and medieval cities. Often, archeologists begin studying another historical monument before completing the study of the first. Sometimes construction work takes priority over archeological research." Other problems include the scarcity of archeologists, resulting in insufficient attention given to materials found, and shortcomings in the preservation of historical monuments after discovery.

AZERI WRITERS FEATURED IN TURKISH JOURNAL

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 20 December 1985 carries on page 3 a 400-word note by Rovshan Valiyev on the contents of a recent issue of the Turkish literary journal KARDAS EDEBIYYATLAR No 10, 1985, which devoted its attention to the works of a number of modern Soviet Azeri writers. The issue includes an essay by its editor, Professor Yavuz Akpinar, on the works of the modern Azeri poetess Mirvarid Dilbazi.

ARTICLE ON SOVIET AZERI POET APPEARS IN TURKEY

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 13 December 1985 carries on page 3 a 200-word unsigned report on a recent article on the contemporary Soviet Azeri poet Bakhtiyar Vahabzade in the Turkish journal TURK EDEBIYYATI (No 144, 1985). The article, written by Yavuz Akpinar, is quoted as saying "according to Vahabzade, the poet's consciousness is in the earth of the fatherland, his breath is the wind blowing from the Caspian Sea, his blood the Kur and Araz Rivers. Everything lives with a fatherland, but the poet cannot live without a fatherland or people."

POET PRAISED FOR WORKS ON IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 27 December 1985 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by Imamverdi Abilov, candidate in philological sciences, praising the poet Suleyman Rustam for his poetry published over the years on the plight of the Iranian Azeris. The writer, addressing Rustam, says that "once you walked on the longing-filled earth of Tabriz. Even now you are a tireless traveler on these roads. After the October Revolution, for which you were a maker of songs, Iranian workers raised the banner of revolt against tyranny. But, due to the forces of reaction, their uprising was quelled in a sea of blood. The last month of 1945 opened up a golden dawn for our Southern brothers and sisters who had borne a burden for centuries, and you were one who praised this national celebration. Time again passed its judgment. The Shahist establishment was dismantled. Now, those seeking to lay a new foundation of tyranny on the name 'revolutionary' have appeared. When I read your poetic cycle, this bitter panorama came alive in my imagination." The poetic cycle to which the writer refers appeared in AZARBAYJAN No 10, 1985.

REGIONAL ISSUES

IZVESTIYA REPORTS LATIVIAN TV NETWORK DEVELOPMENTS

PM191124 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Our correspondent Ye. Vostrukhov report: "To the Borders"]

[Text] Riga--The modernization of the Riga-Daugavpils radio relay line--Latvia's longest--has been completed. It has made it possible to sharply improve the quality of color television broadcasts and the number of programs broadcast for inhabitants in the eastern regions of the republic.

"A great deal has been done in the Latvian SSR recently to better satisfy viewers' needs," I. Yekabson, chief engineer at the republic's radio broadcasting, radio communications, and television center, told me. "The republic's western regions already have stable reception of the first and second Central Television Programs and broadcasts from the Latvian Television Studios."

In this 5-year plan the broadcasting network of the second all-union program will be further developed. This year work will start in Daugavpils with the help of local soviets to expand the television station's production area.

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CSO: 1800/260

REGIONAL ISSUES

CONCENTRATION OF RESOURCES AGAINST NATURAL CALAMITIES URGED

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by M. Rustamov, senior scientist at the Economic Research Institute of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences and candidate of geographic sciences, under the rubric "We Discuss Precongress Documents": "To Save the Land From Mudslides: The Opinion of a Specialist"]

[Text] We must unite scientific efforts, as well as the funds which are currently administered by individual organizations, in order to develop measures to defend agriculture against natural calamities: this is the opinion of the author of the following article.

Our republic is a zone in which occur intensive cases of such natural factors as mudslides, soil creep, earthquakes and soil erosion due to wind and water. Virtually every year these factors cause substantial harm to our agriculture and, as a consequence, to our economy as a whole. The losses of land due to flooding or the formation of swamps are great, due to the effect on purely economic activity, in particular field irrigation. Taking these facts into account, we may boldly undertake to fulfill all the basic tasks contained in the section of the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR which is devoted to environmental protection and rational utilization of natural resources. But first a word about what has been done and is currently being done in this respect.

Major capital investments, along an upward curve, are envisioned for the elimination and prevention of natural phenomena in our republic. Various research institutes and planning and development organizations are currently developing methods for studying and predicting these phenomena. Since 1983, seismic stations have been in operation in a number of regions; these were set up by the republic academy of sciences. Specialists from the Administration of Geology are actively studying slopes which are in danger of sliding, the slides themselves, and other widespread phenomena of physical geology. A number of departments in the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, branch research institutes and planning institutes are currently involved in research on individual environmental protection issues, including protection of land resources. During the 12th Five-Year Plan, three new anti-hail units, a base

for artificial augmentation of precipitation in Divichi and a station for the prevention of snow avalanches in the areas around Ordubad will be set up.

From the above it is obvious that the efforts and funds being devoted to the tasks we face are quite considerable, and the approaches to resolution of these problems are diverse and broadly based. However, one should not fail to note another fact: thus far scientists and specialists are still in the investigative stage; we still do not possess sufficiently effective means for countering natural phenomena. The main reason for this is administrative disunity. Research and planning institutes, departments and administrations are working in isolation from each other and are spending their time on narrowly restricted subjects. But meanwhile time will not wait. IT HAS LONG BEEN AN URGENT NEED THAT WE CREATE IN THIS REPUBLIC A SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION CENTER FOR THE PROTECTION OF LAND RESOURCES FROM WIND AND WATER EROSION, MUDSLIDES, SOIL CREEP AND OTHER PHENOMENA PRODUCED BY NATURAL FORCES. Basing its work upon the latest advances of scientific and technical progress and working according to a unified plan, such a center could produce the needed planning within a short period of time, and then proceed to actively influence implementation of these plans.

Under conditions where planning is done at the sector level and the amount of funds allocated to each individual sector is limited, no one can carry on large-scale practical work to protect land and harvests from the effects of avalanches, mudslides and soil creep, cases of which are frequent in our republic. This problem is in fact much broader than it may appear. Natural calamities not only render land useless, but also damage roads, irrigation and other municipal facilities, and electric power transmission lines. Virtually every year Shekinskiy, Zakatalskiy, Kedabekskiy, Khanlarskiy, Lerikskiy, Dashkesanskiy, Yardymliński and several other rayons suffer from this to a greater or lesser degree. Repair work and the construction of protective structures require a great deal of resources not provided for in the plan. It is no coincidence that in each such situation the question always arises: who will repair and build, and who will pay for such work?

Here is an example which graphically illustrates this situation. On orders from the republic ministry of agriculture, as early as 1976 Azgiprozem [not further expanded] developed a general design for hydrotechnical and anti-erosion installation in the Kuba-Khachmassk, Sheki-Zakatalskiy, Kirovabad-Kazakhskiy, Nakhichevan, Milsko-Karabakhskiy and Lenkoran zones. According to the most conservative estimates, the economic effect resulting from implementation of this project would be not less than 17 million rubles, with the largest part of this falling in the agricultural sector. However, over a ten-year period this valuable plan has only been partially implemented. The problem is that the AzSSR Main Administration for Water Resources Construction, which has responsibility for the construction of protective structures, does not have sufficient targeted funds and carries out its work on the basis of investment capital for irrigation and land reclamation work alone, capital allocated to the republic ministry by the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources.

Such a situation has stymied a comprehensive approach to solution of the problem. Basically, construction of water reservoirs is carried out,

construction which is intended to provide for better water supply for our republic. Such installations doubtless reduce flooding at the same time. But what is to be done about mudslides, soil creep, swamp formation and flooding of arable lands, and the other destructive effects of natural forces?

WE FEEL THAT IT WOULD BE CORRECT AND DESIRABLE, WHILE CONSIDERING THE NEED FOR THE BASIC DIRECTIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE REPUBLIC, TO POSE THE QUESTION OF HOW TO ALLOCATE INVESTMENT FUNDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ANTI-AVALANCHE, ANTI-EROSION AND ANTI-SEISMIC INSTALLATIONS IN OUR REPUBLIC, CHANNELING THESE FUNDS THROUGH THE AGRI-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX AND THE APPROPRIATE MINISTRIES.

It is understandable that for the time being these investments must be directed to the AzSSR Main Administration for Land Reclamation and Water Resources Construction, the agency which possesses the requisite material and technical base for continuing construction of protective structures. However, in order to fully implement the Azgiprozem general plan mentioned above, concentrated efforts and funds will be required. We cannot do without such concentration if we wish to ensure complete security for our fields, roads and populated areas from the forces of nature. The establishment of a scientific production center within the Azgiprozem, under the leadership of the republic government, will contribute to the solution of questions relative to land erosion, mudslides, soil creep, and the construction of anti-slide, anti-erosion and anti-seismic installations. Our observation and early warning services, anti-hail units, seismic stations and artificial precipitation stations can become the heart of this center. We feel that the staffing of such a specialized facility with scientist and specialist cadres will present no great problem. Many of them are today already involved with individual, limited aspects of this problem in various republic planning and research institutes.

Today the calendar has already begun to mark the time period during which the resolution of highly complex tasks connected with acceleration of scientific and technical progress and dynamic improvement of our country's entire economy is planned. Some of the most important preconditions for progress, as has been underscored in the party's programmatic documents, is improvement of the administrative mechanism and perfection of resources and methods of production administration. When speaking of possible ways for intensification of protection of agricultural lands from destructive natural factors and to make more efficient use of state funds, we are also speaking of improvement of the administrative mechanism.

12825

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REGIONAL ISSUES

AZERBAIJANI SCHOOLCHILDREN SEND GIFTS TO AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Baku Kommunist in Azeri on 5 December 1985 carries on page 3 an unsigned 200-word article highlighting the sending of gifts to Afghan children by the schoolchildren of Baku. "Among the gifts are Pioneer kerchiefs, notebooks, crayons and paints, modeling clay as well as gloves, woolen stockings and other handwork prepared by students in schools from all ravens of the city and teenagers at Pioneer houses." It is added that similar gifts will shortly be sent to Angola, Vietnam and Nicaragua.

AzSSR TRADE, CONSUMER COOPERATIVE WORKERS EXAMINE SHORTCOMINGS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 December 1985 carries on page 3 a 300-word Azerinform report on the plenum of the State Trade and Consumer Cooperative Workers Trade Union, at which its relationship to the consumers was criticized. It was noted that trade union committees are not actively participating in resolving questions of strengthening their relationship with trade and industrial institutions, are not always exploiting the broad possibilities of the effect of trade in improving the quality of consumer goods and widening their variety. It was also pointed out that consumer demands are poorly studied. The meeting was also attended by M.A. Nazarov, director of the Trade and Consumer Services Department of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

HIGH LABOR TURNOVER IMPEDING CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 20 December 1985 carries on page 2 a 1400-word article by V. Musayev on the Shamakhy Rayon party conference, at which it was pointed out that "there are still many shortcomings in construction. Despite the presence of ample labor resources in the rayon, there are not enough people at construction administrations due to worker turnover. Leaders of these administrations are also disturbed because they are unable to mobilize men's strength. As a result, the construction administration is lagging behind in completing planned projects." It was also noted that "enterprises in the rayon have great economic potential, but their leaders approach construction negatively and are not intimately involved in solving social problems. Thus, the level of cultural and consumer services for workers is much different from that of other rayons."

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2 April 1986

GENERAL ISSUES

KASSR CONSUMER GOODS, SERVICES IN 1986-2000 VIEWED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "For the Good of the People"]

[Text] Improving the provision of consumer goods and personal services is a key part of CPSU social policy. The Leninist party sees the highest meaning of its activity in steadily raising the well-being of the people and creating optimal conditions for comprehensive refinement of the individual person.

The Comprehensive Program for development of consumer goods production and the service sphere in the Kazakh SSR in 1986-2000 has been published in the press. It clearly formulates the most important steps to solving the problems of meeting the demand for goods and services. It concentrates the efforts of all sectors on the immediate and future tasks which face the republic's economy. The program underlines that the plans outlined must be based on using scientific-technical advances, introducing modern technologies and progressive methods of labor organization, and intensification of production. The role and responsibility of local party organs, ministries, departments, and Soviets of Peoples' Deputies for fuller use of all reserves is increasing. Realization of planned measures will make it possible to raise the production of consumer goods and the work of the service sphere to a qualitatively new level and more fully satisfy the varied needs of the population of Kazakhstan.

Thus, the volume of production of nonfood goods in 1990 will increase 32.9 percent compared to 1985, and in the year 2000 the increase will be 2.07 times. The population of the republic will receive much larger quantities of fabrics, clothing, and footwear. Special attention has been directed to increasing the production of domestic appliances, which make labor easier and reduce time spent on household duties. Production of cultural-domestic goods will increase at a faster rate. It is planned to raise their production to 1.38 billion rubles in 1990 and to 2.2-2.3 billion in 2000, which are increases of 53 percent and 2.5-2.6 times compared to the last year of the past five-year plan. Public demand for garden tools and equipment, construction materials, sanitary equipment, and garden houses will already be fully met by the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan. The assortment of machinery to mechanize labor in personal auxiliary operations and garden plots is expanding significantly.

The Comprehensive Program envisions rapid development of trade. It is essential to fundamentally improve service to the population. Trade collectives

must enlarge their role as an important connecting link between production and consumption of goods, step up their influence of shaping the assortment and improving the quality of the articles being produced, and actively introduce progressive forms of service that are convenient for the customer and save time in buying goods. Already by the end of the five-year plan the amount of sales area per 1,000 population in republic cities should be raised to 200 square meters, and to 110 square meters in rural areas. Radical steps are outlined for further development and improvement of public catering. By the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan the catering needs of working people at the place of work will be fully met and millions of rubles will be saved in continuous production facilities. Livestock units will reach 100 million by 1990.

In the forthcoming period considerable attention will be devoted to improving the quality of all paid personal services. Their volume will increase by 38-50 percent by 1990 and by 2.2-2.4 times by the year 2000. Enterprises and organizations of all ministries and departments, regardless of their specializations and primary activities, are being involved in this work. Special attention is being directed to broadening the assortment of services, above all those that are in great demand such as apartment repair and rental of various domestic appliances, tourist gear, and sports equipment. A great deal must be done also to improve the sophistication of service for those paid jobs which must be done for the population by municipal services enterprises, transportation organizations, and cultural, public health, and sports institutions.

A significant rise in the standard of living of the population has been achieved as a result of successful implementation of the social-economic policy in the republic. The supply of goods from foreign industry and cultural-domestic and domestic goods is increasing and the volume of services rendered is growing. A number of unions, ministries, departments, and enterprises have accumulated interesting experience in solving the problems of producing consumer goods and expanding personal services.

Items from the Chirchik Veskid Garment Factory are constantly in demand. In the 11th Five-Year Plan the volume of production there increased by almost 16 percent. Last year they sold almost 6 million rubles worth of output beyond the plan. Almost one-third of their articles are highly stylish, better in quality, and have the mark "N." Each year 73 percent of the assortment of output is updated. The successes of the enterprise collective lie in their creative attitude toward the work, careful study of consumer demand, introduction of progressive technological lines and modern equipment, and improving working conditions. The economic growth plan of the Aktyubinsk Association, which was first successfully realized by the enterprise party committee, has become the major light industry enterprise.

We have quite a few such examples. But we also have the other kind. The production of consumer goods in industrial Pavlodar Oblast per ruble of wages is half the average level for the republic. More than 120 article descriptions are imported to here from all parts of the country, even though they have enterprises working there that could set up production of the most sophisticated consumer goods. But even such an industrial giant as the Pavlodar Tractor Plant Association still does not have a special shop to produce them. And we could also cite numerous such cases. Everyone who is involved in fulfillment of plans should remember that concern for the people is a heavy burden.

The breadth and capaciousness of the points in the Comprehensive Program demand revision of many aspects of planning. There are still frequent cases where the republic Gosplan and Ministry of Trade, working in parallel, assign several enterprises at the same time to produce the very same article. This is what happened, for example, with a crimping machine for home canning of food products. It was launched in mass production at 11 enterprises of the republic all at once, which naturally led to oversupply. Therefore, it is especially important that planning agencies and trade enterprises not permit duplication of production.

Insuring accelerated development of consumer goods production and the service sphere is a key task of party, Soviet, and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations in the republic. Constant attention must be devoted to studying the patterns of development and formation of needs for goods and services and to the impact of demand on the development of production in socialist society. The party organizations of ministries, departments, and scientific collectives must constantly monitor pure and applied research. We must make fuller use of the potential of socialist competition, orienting its participants to achieve high quality results and improve the use of raw materials, energy, and working time.

The Comprehensive Program for development of consumer goods production and the service sphere reflects vitally important interests of every Soviet family. It is the duty of each working person in the republic and every communist to make a worthy contribution to carrying it out.

11176

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REGIONAL ISSUES

TuSSR: 500-SUBSCRIBER CAPACITY TELEPHONE EXCHANGE OPENS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 4 Jan 86 p 2

[Turkmeninform Article: "Automatic Telephone Exchange at Your Service"]

[Text] The automatic telephone exchange that has gone into operation in the community of Kulanly in the Khauzkhan massif will provide high-quality communication for hundreds of subscribers. The 500-number telephone exchange will help resolve various economic questions in this major cotton-growing region quickly. Specialists at the Turkmenavtyazstroy (Turkmen Communications Construction) Trust installed and debugged the exchange equipment very rapidly.

Building new telephone exchanges and expanding the capacities of presently existing ones is the main line of development of telephone communications in Turkmenistan. It is going forward with particular intensity in rural areas. It is not unusual for small populated points to have exchanges with 500 and more numbers. The improvement of sociodomic conditions of life in the rural area and refinement of the management of agricultural production are inconceivable without further development of communications.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan the capacity of the republic's rural telephone system increased by almost 1.5 times. The Comprehensive Program for development of consumer goods production and the service sphere in the years 1986-2000, which was adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, aims at further improving the work of the sector.

11176

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REGIONAL ISSUES

UZBEK GEOGRAPHER ON COPING WITH WATER SHORTAGE

Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek [26 Nov 84] p 2

[Article by Ziyoviddin Akramov: "Land is the Treasury, Water the Jewel"]

[Text] The 17th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee examined the results of the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and long-term program of the republic's party organization to increase productivity in the use of improved and irrigated lands; it considered its duties in the area of fulfilling the rules and results explained in the speech of CPSU Central Committee First Secretary K. U. Chernenko, and signaled important measures.

Irrigated lands are our republic's priceless wealth. For this reason our party and government are setting forth the duty of introducing on a wide scale the development of an entire complex of agrotechnical measures based on scientific advances. A conference of water management officials held in Tashkent discussed these issues.

OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI, in order to more widely illuminate and disseminate these issues, is collecting publications on scholars, specialists, and qualified journalists. Professor Z. Akramov's article was presented in our 16 November 1984 issue.

Today this scholar's second article on this subject appears.

In the history of Central Asian peoples there have been many struggles over water. In our time water has become the wealth of the people as a whole. Consequently, the conservation and rational use of water is likewise a duty of the people as a whole.

In Central Asia, and in Uzbekistan in particular, the work of developing the national economy in all aspects and of raising the material and spiritual welfare of the people is closely tied to the rational use of water. In fact, it was no mere coincidence that V. I. Lenin said, "The work of irrigation is essential above all and will transform the nation more than anything else." How significant and wise these ideas were has been shown by the wide-scale implementation of irrigation projects in Uzbekistan and by the achievement of world-renowned successes in the development of the republic's economy on that basis.

Central Asia is the region of the Union least well-supplied with surface water. Moreover, the demand for water resources required for the diversified development of the national economy in Central Asia, and especially in Uzbekistan, is gradually rising. At present nearly 90 percent of the water of Central Asia's rivers is used in the economy.

There are only two ways to overcome the water shortage in Uzbekistan and in Central Asia in general.

The first is to find additional sources of water and make use of them. In this regard, subterranean waters and mountain ice and snow-packs are the primary source. The subterranean waters of the republic have been rather well studied scientifically. According to Professor S. Mirzoev's estimate, the reserve of underground waters suitable for drinking and irrigation amounts to 500 cubic meters per second. In addition to this, in the republic's desert zones there is water suitable for watering animals and partially for human consumption located at depths of 500 meters and more. It must be noted that subterranean waters have been utilized for several years; thus the amount of these waters is not limitless. If the problem is considered from this point of view, underground and artesian waters will not be able to add a sufficiently large share toward fulfilling the national economy's great demand for water.

The question of melting mountain ice- and snow-packs and thereby increasing the supply of surface water has been long discussed. According to scholars and researchers, there are nearly 4,000 ice- and snow-fields in the mountains of Central Asia, comprising approximately 17,000 square kilometers. These ice- and snow-packs are the primary source supplying water to the great rivers of Central Asia--the Amu Darya, Syr Darya, and Jerafshan. It is possible to artificially speed the melting of some of these in summer when water is scarce and increase the water flow. The technical aspect of this operation is sufficiently well-grounded. But the mountain snow-packs, and especially the icefields, have formed over thousands of years and melt, move, expand and contract according to certain specific laws. If we ignore the specific properties of the icefields and artificially speed up their melting, it is equally possible that in coming years the water coming from them will diminish or that other negative results will arise. For this reason the artificial melting of icefields cannot decisively solve the water problem in Central Asia.

Thus, the limited nature of local water sources requires the discovery of other large water sources. Such sources are the Ob and Yenisei rivers of Siberia. It is possible to divert part of these rivers' water to Kazakhstan and Central Asia and overcome the water shortage in Uzbekistan and neighboring republics. This issue is not new, but has been discussed for many years.

In accordance with the 25th and 26th CPSU congresses, scholars and specialists at schools of scientific research institutes, planning organizations, and higher education establishments in our country, and in Uzbekistan in particular, are conducting research and development work on the issue of diverting a part of the Siberian rivers' water to Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The route where

the proposed Ob-Central Asia canal, to be over 2000 km long, may be built has been explored and agreed upon by the appropriate organizations. When its first phase is completed, it will be possible to transfer 25 cubic kilometers of water per year, while when the second phase is completed the yearly amount will rise to 60 cubic kilometers--nearly the volume of the Amu Darya. Of course, the construction of such a huge canal will require much time and a tremendous amount of labor.

Since in the near future large supplementary water sources appear not to be available, what must be done to end the water shortage in Central Asia? In our view, it is essential to stress the rational use of all water sources in Uzbekistan and Central Asia. Up to now, as was indicated in the October 1984 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it is demonstrably the case that the duty of wisely using and conserving water resources has not been carried out to a sufficient degree. For instance, while 10,000-12,000 cubic meters of water are needed for each hectare of land from the time cotton is planted up until the time of blossoming, these norms are increased from 1.5 to two times in hundreds of kolkhoses and sovkholes. As a result of excessive watering, stagnant marshy areas and salt flats are appearing in the lands of certain farms in Khorezm, Bukhara, Kashkadarya and other oblasts and in the Karakalpak ASSR. On other farms cotton foliage flourishes at the expense of flower production.

Another means of water conservation is the development of irrigation technology. In recent five-year plan periods a number of new irrigation methods have been developed by scholars, including watering fields by sprinklers to resemble rain, running water through specially drilled pipes in between planted rows, and others. All of these methods are designed to increase the efficiency of watering fields and to economize on water use. Currently these advanced methods are not widespread in our republic, for various reasons. But the sprinkler method is employed in 80 percent of irrigated fields in the Ukrainian SSR and in 90 percent in the Moldavian SSR.

Similarly, the use of water by industry must be regulated. It is known that to produce one ton of copper, up to 500 cubic meters of water are used. A single large chemical combine requires the same volume of water that is needed to supply a city of 120,000-180,000 inhabitants. If we consider the amount of water consumed in the 1,723 major factories and the 8,290 subsidiary factories existing in our republic, we realize how much water is going to industrial use. In the majority of plants and factories, water is used only once and then disposed of. But the advanced technology used in many of our country's plants does not spoil the water, confirming the possibility of re-using it again and again. Only certain plants and factories in our republic have been adapted to this advanced technology. In other industries, likewise, the water is not disposed of as a waste, and if the regular use of this technology is adopted, a large amount of water suitable for drinking and irrigation will be saved and surface water will not be polluted.

While the first problem in water conservation, as indicated above, is the prudent use of water, the second problem is to guard against water pollution. In fact, during the last 20-30 years, the pollution of surface water--especially

of rivers--has increased. The quantity of salts in the waters of the Syr Darya and Amu Darya has risen several times above the norm. The arigs in cities, and especially the waters of the major and minor canals and arigs of Tashkent, are unsuitable for drinking due to pollution.

It is well known that surface water has the property of purifying itself through solar radiation. Yet however abundant and constant the polluted waters may be, even the large rivers cannot manage to purify the pollutants and wastes. In particular, during the winter when the water in a river decreases and solar radiation is also comparatively reduced, many of the microbes in surface water do not die but rather become dangerous to human health.

As a result of scientific and technical progress in our country, technology has been created to purify water polluted to any degree. Some factories are purifying their waste water and returning it to the surface water. There are factories and plants adopting this method in Uzbekistan as well. But at the same time, the number of factories which dispose of polluted waste water into rivers, canals, and wells is not small. For instance, hemp factories in Tashkent Oblast, the petroleum refinery and oil combine in Fergana, the Kuvasoy cement combine and other industrial operations are polluting the Syr Darya with their effluent waters. The Tashkent cable plant empties its untreated effluent into the city's Salar canal. Special structures exist in these factories for purifying effluent water. Nevertheless, because they are not properly used, the effluents are discharged directly into natural reservoirs. One could cite many more examples. In our opinion the time has come for the responsible organizations and ministries to think deeply and take action in this sphere.

The problem of purifying polluted waste water is of even further importance in agriculture, for there is no chance of building special plants for treating saline effluents or for biologically or chemically purifying them. For this reason it has been prudent to send the waste and effluent water of Bukhara, Khorezm, and the western oblasts of the Karakalpak ASSR through canals into the Aral Sea.

Thus, insofar as the economic and social progress of Uzbekistan and of Central Asia as a whole is firmly tied to water, it is expedient to coordinate and collectivize the scientific and practical work being conducted toward solving this problem, and finally, to organize a scientific center for researching the water management problem, so important for Central Asia.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

REMOTE ARMENIAN VILLAGES GET TV--A retransmitter for the "Moskva" space link system has been set up in one of the mountain passes of Tumanyanskiy Rayon. Now the inhabitants of the remote village of Chkalov can view two programs of Central and Armenian Television. The villages of Karindzh, Arevatsag, Karmir, and Agek also recently gained television access. [Text] [Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 8 Feb 86 p 4] /12947

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